Bibliography—1932

A NOVEL ON NIGERIAN LIFE.

"THINKING AFRICAN" TO EXCESS.

"Aissa Saved," by Joyce Cary (Ernest Benn, Ltd., London, 7s. 6d.).

Fiction based on West African life is still in its infancy, and in consequence "Aissa Saved" is a pioneer effort in its special field, for it is a book for Europeans in which Europeans play but little part, although the administrator and the missionary are unavoidable items of the background. The central figure, Aissa, is a girl who has adopted Christianity, and her career is the peg on which is hung a clever sketch of some of the forces that are to be found in African village life. At the same time, the book suffers from being written in the pessimistic fashion of the Russian school and of many of our own writers on the English countryside, and the author, in attempting to secure "atmosphere," exercises a selection in the rendering of the local idiom that tends to defeat its own object. For instance, if some such word as *maiyanga* is to be translated as "swankpot," and other simple expressions are to be transformed into their current English equivalents, the simplicity of African speech in physical matters might be transposed into the more reticent expressions that in English mark exactly the same idea. As it is, the impression produced is that of a community that the writer knows well from the outside, but that has little, if any, of the attributes of humanity the world over.

When the Christian community of which Aissa forms part, for instance, make an incursion across the Niger into pagan Kolu, already unnerved by fears of drought, on a religious feast-day and are driven out, and when, later, they follow too literally an oracle gleaned from Scripture and sack the town, they seldom seem human, and although the alternation of feeling that makes Aissa forsake the mission for her re-discovered child and its father, only to sacrifice the latter later on in an access of misguided self-abnegation previous to being herself destroyed by pagans, is cleverly described, it is rendered unconvincing from the fact that hardly an African in the book seems normal. Too psychological an analysis of the characters partly accounts for this, and it is carried to such lengths that even the Resident (so carried away by his fear of the Home press and questions in Parliament that an impudent villager can extort a gift from him) and the missionary and his wife (members of what is generally an eminently sane class) are but dull caricatures, in spite of the author's evident attempt to do justice to the unselfishness of their aims and of most of their actions.

To anyone closely interested in West Africa, "Aissa Saved" stimulates thought, but for the general reader the people in the story would receive more sympathetic comprehension if less attention had been given to mass and individual psychology, and more to the creation of an African atmosphere by fuller use of the material conditions of everyday life.

AN IDEAL MISSIONARY POLICY FOR AFRICA.

"The Remaking of Man in Africa." By J. H. Oldham and B. D. Gibson. (Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4, 3s. 6d. net.)

The authors of "The Remaking of Man in Africa" have made a mistake in the title of their book which may prejudice some African readers against closer examination of the volume. Considering in whose image man is said to have been made, his "remaking" sounds a little presumptuous, but the contents of the book show that this presumption, or, as Africans would think, misunderstanding of African evolution, goes little further than the title, although the authors nearly forget occasionally that the missionary is not a botanist introducing new human plants to the soil of Africa, but a gardener trying to obtain the fullest fruition from those already well-established there.

The broad outlines of an ideal missionary policy for Africa are sketched in with a sure hand, but it is, of course, to be understood that proposals intended to cover the whole of Negro and Bantu Africa need some adaptation to local needs, and that some of the proposals put forward for one area may prove utterly unsuitable for another. Nevertheless, every word has been written in a spirit of true helpfulness to Africa, and the authors prove the genuineness of their sympathy by their insistence that without equality of economic opportunity all Christian education is useless. From that, down to their acceptance of the truth that the African scholar must not be estranged from his old life it is clear that they have no more thought of "remaking" man in Africa than they have of remodelling the topography of the continent.

The views on education expressed are those of the best missionary experience, which means that they are new only in the sense that they have relatively recently been reduced to writing, but there is still one weakness to be overcome,—a tendency, as in all things African, from houses to political bodies, to build from the top. Much space is given to discussion of the quality of the European leaders and the shaping of co-ordinated policies, and but little to the crux of the whole problem of African advance,—the provision of training for the Africans under whose tuition alone the advance will be consolidated. There is too great a tendency to consider the selection of men for training in leadership, instead of in tuition of their people, and to forget the experience of history that leaders arise naturally, and that their independent outlook is often due to a lack of training on stereotyped lines. In no direction has this been more true than in the religious history of tropical Africa, and still the significance of the fact does not seem to have been properly grasped.

RRY TREE, by Jessie Fauset. Published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. Price, $2.00.

GROUCH, churl and curmudgeon are some of the epithets applied to the writer of this column in the past five years, because of his strictures on certain books that have been hailed as Negro literature.

With pleasure, therefore, this reviewer seizes his first chance to praise the work of Jessie Fauset as true Negro literature. She is not the sort of writer who makes an accidental hit with one book and is never heard of again, or who follows that one good book with others progressively worse. She has grown steadily in literary skill and in philosophy since she penned "There Is Confusion" and "Plum Bun."

In "The Chinaberry Tree" we get an authentic picture of Negro life, treated in a Negro way. Zona Gale, who has written the introduction, is naively surprised to discover that there is a cultured Negro class into whose lives white people do not enter, unless they marry Negroes. Every Negro knows that for sixty years or more there has been an inner Negro world with its own social traditions and clearly defined standards.

Miss Fauset has taken a sinister theme from the old Greek tragedies and placed it in a modern setting. It is the story of three women, Aunt Sal, Laurentine and Melissa, whose lives revolve round the chinaberry tree that grows in their yard. Colonel Halloway, a white patrician of the neighborhood, loved Aunt Sal when she was young. He couldn't marry her; but he did everything else for her, and when he was dying he asked his wife to bring her to him. He left her a good house, a life income, and a beautiful daughter, Laurentine. The colored community, of course, put a social ban on the girl and her mother, and that is the mainspring of the story. When Melissa, Laurentine's cousin, comes to live with her relatives, she has to share the stigma.

All in all, "The Chinaberry Tree" is a fine book, a story of the kind of life and people that you have always known and lived with, a story that inspires instead of depressing. It puts to rout the puerile excuse so often made for filthy books about Negroes, that the life of the more decent class is uninteresting. By all means, read it. If you want real Negro literature here it is.

—AUBREY BOWSER.

BANKER WRITES BOOK ON "NEGRO IN WAR"

Co-Op News Service.

Major R. R. Wright.

"France's Debt of Gratitude to the Negro in the World War" is the subject of a book completed by Major R. R. Wright and sent to press last week. Major Wright is president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

General John J. Pershing, head of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, Marshal Petain and former Deputy Blaise Diague have contributed data used in the book.

"NOT ONLY WAR" BOOK WRITTEN BY DALY

Novel of Love and War Deals With Race Prejudice

By C. LESLIE FRAZIER

Victor Daly, local real estate dealer of U street, northwest, is the author of a 106-page novel of love, war, and race prejudice. This is Mr. Daly's first novel and already it has caused a bit of furore among literary critics.

"Not Only War" is centered around a southern white youth, a Negro youth, an American colored girl and a French girl; this group gives the author a large latitude in which to play up the sordidness of the ingrown prejudice of the Southern white man, the inconsistency of his reasoning; the futility of the mixing of whites and blacks, a pitiful condition which is the outcome of the mixed school systems of the North, where a few Negroes in mixing with a few white companions find them-

VICTOR DALY, author of "Not Only War" a story of love and war.

selves up a blind alley in after life —vainly reaching for the elusive altruism of mankind which they imagined they had found in college; and the Bible-like attitude of the hero—a colored youth who attempts to rescue a Southern army officer who a few days previously had insulted him, had him court-martialed and demoted, finally dying with him, the story concluding, "They found them the next morning, face downward, their arms about each other, side by side."

Interestingly Told

It's noble — but not life-like enough to be dealing with a modern Negro—one not of the "Uncle Tom" type.

The story is cleverly told, and one finds himself held to the end, held by the beauty of the telling, and by the newness of tne theme. Too, the writer leaves plenty to the reader's imagination. It makes one think.

The title may lead many, who are war-weary, to the conclusion not to read. The brief sketch of a battle is so graphic one is led to believe that Mr. Daly, who served in France, has told what he actually saw. Tired of war stories —I am glad I read this story. This is the first time I have read in fiction anything lauding the fighting of the Negro soldier.

Served Over Sea

The author is an alumnus of Cornell University. At the outbreak of the war, he left college and enlisted in the Training Camp for colored officers at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

In October of the same year, he was commissioned a first lieutenant and assigned to the 367th Infantry at Camp Upton, N.Y., 92nd Division. In due time he went to France and remained abroad about a year, saw active service in the Vosges Sector, the Argonne and finally wound up about ten kilometers from Metz on tne morning of the Armistice. He was later made Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the 367th Infantry.

In discussing the book with Mr. Daly, he said:

"I didn't try to make out a case

I try to fill the book with propaganda. I have been criticized for not castigating the War Department, the Army officials, the mud the slime and the German bullets.

"All of this has been done before."

Why He Wrote It

When I asked him "Why did you write the story?" he replied: "I am simply trying to tell a little story, and do it well. Fiction, properly done, can carry more dynamite than all the bitter, vitriolic ravings of the demagogic minds; for instance, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

"Furthermore, the publishers of fiction are not interested in race propaganda, they want best sellers—pure fiction. If a manuscript does not measure up, it's rejected, that's all.

"I have also been criticized for seducing a fine colored girl by a white man.

"I didn't—I left that up to the readers to decide for themselves—some to see it one way, others another.

"Besides, it's not the first time that colored women have been seduced by white men. That's life —and for a book to have any value, it must depict actual life."

We are looking forward to Mr. Daly's next novel which he says will be full length.

"Not Only War" is published by the Christopher Publishing House, Boston, Mass. Price $1.50.

AMBER SATYR, by Roy Flannagan. Doubleday, Doran and Company, Garden City, New York. Price $2.

IN "AMBER SATYR" we are told the story of a black man and white woman from a different angle. In this particular instance the white woman is the pursuer. Luther Harris has lived in the lowlands all his life. His splendid physique and handsome face are his heritage of part-Indian ancestry, of which he is very proud However, this makes no difference to the poor whites who are his neighbors. To them he was and would always be a "swamp nigger." His only aim in life is to have Sis, his motherless child, educated in an Indian school. Towards this end he spends the greater part of his earnings in opposing the Racial Integrity bill which would definitely change his status and that of his kinsmen from Indians to that of Negroes.

Luther works for John Sprouse, a white farmer of the lowest type. His wife, Sarah, despises her husband for his sexual weakness and sees in this handsome brown farm hand the virility which her own man lacks. Desire overcomes her wisdom and when her husband dies, and when Luther is at the state capitol attending a hearing of the proposed bill, she writes him passionate love letters. He ignores her pleas to return and work for her, but his anxiety over his daughter, however, eventually brings him back to the swamp lands and death at the hands of Sarah's brother-in-law.

It is strange that this story should be written by a white Virginian, and, what is more, by one who has spent most of his life in the county where he was born. Mr. Flannagan is a keen observer of the people about whom he writes. Especially well does he picture the scene at the state capitol where the legislators are busily engaged in preserving "white supremacy." —N. G.

RED DUSK, by Celeste Dunbar Lindsay. The Dial Press, 152 West Thirteenth street, New York. $2.

AT PRESENT there seems to be an epidemic of novels about Southern village life. In each we meet typical characters saying the same words, doing the same things. "Red Dusk" is no exception to the rule. Mimosa is a dull community peopled by the usual white aristocrats, their Negro servants and "poor whites." Peggy McDonald, a young widow and her son, Charles, the Paiges, the Wades and their friends represent the upper strata of Mimosa society. Hicks, a Negro-hating "hill-billy" and the Simmses the twelve of whom live in a two-room cabin, are representative of the group which form the lynching mob.

The plot of the story is weak and desultory. It rambles through the pages as if it were not quite sure of itself. Peggy, the main character, is faced with the problem of bringing up her fatherless child, but never solves that problem in a convincing manner. The reader closes the book with the feeling that this young woman is still undecided and uncertain about her future. The other characters are too numerous to mention. They appear and disappear on the scene with a rapidity that's confusing.

Of course, the inevitable lynching mob is shown in action. And, as usual, the unfortunate victim is a Negro. A new angle to Southern village life is presented in the horsewhipping of a white woman by a band of night-riders. What she had done to merit such punishment is not made clear. That incident, like most others in the story, is hazy. The author has not done the best with her material; she has given more attention to minor characters and details than was necessary. —N. A. G.

RED DUSK

By Celeste Dunbar Lindsay

(Lincoln MacVeagh $2.50)

The setting is a village in Georgia, typically southern and typically small with its loves, hates, and scandals and its absence of "private" affairs. Here comes Mathias Hale, an attractive, well-to-do Northerner, already engaged, and meets Peggy MacDonald, a charming widow struggling for a living for herself and little son. Of course they fall in love but differences in traditions do not make for understanding. The third angle of the triangle is Joseph Wade, a widower with a "past" and hence fasci-

ng.

Around these three circle the town's affairs: the sordidness of Pansy's life; the long past but unforgotten scandal of Marianne Nash and Nathan, Joseph's best friend; the tragic death of Nathan; and the betrayal of a white girl by a young mulatto and his consequent horrible ending at the hands of a mob. The treatment of the race question is unbiased and skillful. The best as well as the worst side of the Negro is portrayed and the reader is left to his own judgment.

The first few chapters leave the reader cold but the author gains confidence as the story progresses and soon we find ourselves enjoying all of its humanness and realize that here is a worthwhile book.

F. E. W.

PRODUCER

(Photo by James L. Allen, N. Y.)
MISS ZORA NEAL HURSTON

Who produced "From Sun to Sun," at the New School of Social Research, 66 West 12th street, New York City. The program was original Negro folk lore, with a choral and dramatic cast. Ensemble and vocal effects were under the direction of Georgette Harvey, with musical arrangements by Porter Grainger. Miss Hurston is a native of Eatonville, Fla., all-Negro town of which her father was once Mayor, and is the first colored graduate of Barnard College of Columbia University. She is a specialist in anthropology. She resides at 43 West 60th street, New York City.

Objects To Criticism About Book

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Mar. 17—(By ANP)—Dr E. Franklin Frazier, Fisk university sociologist, protested by letter this week to the literary editor of the Chicago Tribune against a conclusion concerning his recently published book, "The Negro Family in Chicago," which was made in a review of the book published in The Tribune. Mr. Frazier objected to the following statement:

"Mr. Frazier is inclined to believe that slavery generally was a better economic state for the Negro. It held them together in an economic unit, according to the author, while emancipation on the other hand disorganized family life and made of the Negro a homeless wanderer drifting to the cities. The analysis of the effects of urbanization on the Negro race has human as well as sociological interests."

The title of the article in The Tribune read: "Slavery Better Than Urban Life for Negro, he says."

In his protest, Dr. Frazier contends that " . . . there is nothing in the book that gives even the remotest suggestion that the Negro was better off economically under slavery than he is in the city," and that " . . . your remarks concerning the economic state of the Negro in slavery as compared with his condition in the city are irrelevant to the subject of my book."

He concludes with the surmise: "Your irrelevant but startling comment, appearing at the very time that there is talk about returning Negroes to the south as a means of relieving unemployment, naturally leads one to wonder whether it were influenced by this consideration. Inasmuch as your comment, which is obviously a misrepresentation of the contents of my book, has been the cause of considerable condemnation of the book and personal criticism, will you kindly favor me by giving this reply, in substance at least, the same publicity which you gave your comment."

Bibliography-1932

Europe's Libraries Tell in Words of World's Greatest Men of Afric

J. A. Rogers, Noted Writer Brings Heroes To Life Again

By JAMES W. IVY

"WORLD'S Greatest Men of African Descent," the little forerunner of a larger and more complete volume that is to follow, should be in the home of every Negro and the library of every Negro school. "The purpose of this work," writes the author in his foreword, "is to present to individuals of African descent and chiefly the youth, that lives of some of the men and women of their 'race' who have risen to commanding positions in spite of adversities, sometimes far greater than theirs.

"Perhaps the most famous book of biography ever written is Plutarch's Lives. For nearly two thousand years it has been an inspiration for illustrious men and women. Nevertheless, some of the characters presented in this book are not only equal to Plutarch's finest but will have been found to eclipse some of them in achievement, that is, by the greatness of the difficulties overcame."

Explains "African"

In explanation of his use of the term "African" the author writes:

"As regards the word, 'African,' it is used in preference to 'Negro' for several reasons. The list includes many of mixed-blood and 'Negro', if used to describe these, would be an Americanism, pure and simple. For instance, in France mixed-bloods are called 'metis', 'creole', 'mulatre', rarely, if ever, 'Negro'. The same is true of Latin America.

"Moreover, the vast majority of the inhabitants of Africa have never heard the word, 'Negro'. It is as foreign to them as the names 'Venus', 'Mars', 'Moon', are to the probable denizens of those planets. 'Negro' is of recent European origin, though 'Niger', its Latin equivalent, is old.

"Yet another objection: 'Negro' has been made to serve a very elastic purpose. When it comes to the question of achievement the term is often used by scientists and writers to delimit so-called Negroes to a primitive group of African peoples who perhaps in all history have never numbered more than a million souls. On the other hand for things discreditable all Negroid peoples, several hundred millions in number, are lumped together, even those who, like certain Americans, are fairer in color than the average South European. When is a Negro, a Negro, no one really knows."

Negro's Role in History

On the Negro's role in history Rogers writes:

"Historical and archaeological research is serving daily to strengthen the belief that the black man was the originator, not only of modern Western civilization, but of all culture. Increasingly the assertions of white scholars like Godfrey Higgins and Volne to this effect, are being proved true.

"Higgins and others have demonstrated, for instance, that all the ancient Gods and Messiahs from Japan westwards to Europe and Central America were black men with wooly hair, and that the Messiah of the Christians, himself, was of this same race."

J. A. ROGERS

Among the characters considered by Rogers in this book are Akhenaton, "Most Remarkable of the Pharaohs". Living centuries before David he wrote psalms as beautiful as those of the Judean monarch. Thirteen hundred years before Christ he preached and lived a gospel of perfect love, brotherhood, and truth. Two thousand years before Mahomet he taught the doctrine of the One God. Three thousands years before Darwin, he sensed the unity that runs through all creation."

Illustrious Family Head

Then there is Alessandro De Medici whose mother was a black slave, but he became the head of one of the most illustrious families in history—a family that furnished a long roll of art patrons and statesmen, three popes, and three kings of France."

And Chaka, Zulu Monarch, "world's greatest despot. None of the world's great conquerors was so hard and unfeeling as he. With the heart of a tiger he combined the military skill of a Caesar or a Napoleon, the organizing genius of Alexander the Great, the stern discipline of Lycurgus, and the destructive force of an Attila."

Summing up Rogers writes: "Chaka is no pleasant figure to contemplate. However, as long as the soldier and the conqueror are worshipped, his place in history is secure. Today the South African is proud of him. His legacy of physical training gave the Zulu the finest physique in the world."

The great composer Beethoven's accompanist was a Negro, George Augustus Polgreen Bridgetower. "Kings and Princes, great composers and art lovers, social leaders and even his rivals

Lived And Travelled Several Years In Old World

all fell under the charm of his playing. Admission prices that would be considered very high even in present day pugilism were paid to hear him. He was the private musician and personal friend of King George the Fourth, of England; Beethoven, the greatest composer the world has ever seen, wrote a sonata for him and had him as an accompanist, and Samuel Wesley, famous organist and hymn composer, wrote of him with most enthusiastic praise."

The Line of Dumas

Alexander The Greatest, father of Alexander Dumas, Pere, the great novelist, was one of the great generals of France. So brave was he that he earned the sobriquet "Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol" from no less personage than the great Napoleon himself. "From the enemy he got the title of "Schwartz Teufel', (The Black Devil.)." Six feet in his stockings and endowed with strength to match, he could do feats that none could equal. And he possessed a nimbleness and activity of brain to match. As a swordsman he eclipsed all in France but one, and that was another Negro, the Chevalier de St. George."

"The Chevalier de St. George was born in Guadelope, West Indies on Christmas Day, 1745. His mother was a black slave of extraordinary beauty, named Naomi; his father was the Marquis Jean de Boullogne, intendant of the island, and later king's counsellor, Grand Chancellor of France, high treasurer of the Order of the Holy Spirit, and exceedingly wealthy."

"Most Perfect" Frenchman

"He was the most perfect Frenchman," wrote E. M. Von Arndt, the great German poet and traveller, "that is to say, the most amiable of mortals. He was the Voltaire of equitation, music, dancing, and skill in the use of weapons."

Other noted Negroes included in this volume are: Abraha I and II of Ethiopia; Behazin Hossu Bowle, King of Dahomey; Glaoui Pasha, "Strong Man of Morocco"; Kafur The Magnificent of Egypt; Captain Heliodore C. Mortenol, famous artillery expert and commander of the air defense of Paris during the World War; Moshesh, of South Africa; Mulai Ismail, "The African Louis XIV";Premph of the Ashantis; Thotmes III, the Napoleon of far antiquity; and Tippoo Tib, great explorer and trader.

Rogers leaves no doubts in the minds of his readers about the Negro blood of the men included in his book. He gives reproductions of their pictures, and in no case, after looking at one of them, will the reader come away with any doubts about the man's black blood.

("World's Greatest Men of African Descent" may be procured from J. A. Rogers, 2293 Seventh Ave., New York City; $1.10 postpaid)

HOWARD GRADUATE WRITES BOOK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"George Washington and the Negro," is the title of a book just off the press by Atty. Walter H. Mazyck, graduate of Howard University, class of 1919, 1922 law.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of research of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, states that this book will be a valuable contribution to the literature used in the observance of Negro History Week. Attorney Mazyck is national secretary of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

BOOK REVIEWS

"UNCLE TOM'S MANSION"

By Wm. G. Burleigh

(Wm. B. Eerdmans Pub Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.)

Some may style this book as a bit of propaganda, in story form, against the "wets." And in all probability that is just what it is, but I found in it a story so typical and so true to the actual present day conditions that it not only served as an interesting, thrilling and an all-absorbing novel but it brought home a very timely and all-convincing moral lesson.

There is to be found in this volume all of the action and human pathos that is to be found in real life in any community in the country where the liquor interests have predominated and where the clergy and other strictly law-abiding citizens are waging a battle to make their communities clean.

In the story "Uncle Tom" is one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the community and his family are social leaders. They believe and practice liberality and intolerance and it is this belief that eventually ensnares them in a trap and a mass of tangled lives.

"Uncle Tom's" tolerance leads him into crooked politics, and he becomes involved financially with the liquor-running interests, vice-lords and gangsters. The inevitable follows. Plot and counter-plot. Fights, fueds, murders, prison—the entire gamut of gangster action is portrayed and in the unfolding of this drama you cannot help but love the good clean characters who eventually bring peace and victory out of chaos.

Clifford C. Mitchell.

Book Review

Potatoes and Poems

NOT ONLY WAR. By Victor Daly. Published by Christopher Publishing House, Boston, Mass. Price $1.50.
JASBO BROWN, and Selected Poems. By DuBose Heyward. Published by Farrar & Rinehart, New York. Price $2.00.

THE STORY of the Negro soldier in the World War and after should have been written long ago. The boys have had two years of war and ten years of disillusionment, out of which at least one stirring novel should have come. There was the period in camp, with its disgraceful features. You must have heard of the night when a white Southern regiment planned an attack on the Negro regiment camped near them, and how a pitched battle was averted at the last moment.

Then there was the trip overseas, with submarines lying in wait, the debarkation at Brest, the final arrival at the front; the attempt of the white soldiers to disgust the colored boys with the French people, and the way the boys won the French over. And what of that particularly nasty story that some of the boys brought back about the Red Cross—the Red Cross nurses refusing water to wounded colored soldiers on the battlefield and giving it to the wounded Germans instead? And the uneasiness of the soldier who felt that he had enemies behind him as well as in front—Southern white officers who were determined that he should win as little glory as possible. Then the return home, expecting a reward for his valor, only to find the same old rope and faggot awaiting him.

Victor Daly, in "Not Only War," has tried to bring out some of these things; but his attempt is abortive. He went through the war, serving with the famous "Buffaloes" in the Vosges sector and the Argonne. He must have seen plenty; but we don't get much of it in this book. The title was suggested by General Sherman's famous saying, "War is hell." This story is written to show that not only war is hell; that there is just as much hell in the prejudice and oppression that are visited upon the Negro.

In the first part of the story a pretty colored girl, Marion Pinkney, makes a fool of herself by getting tangled up with Robert Lee Casper, a wealthy young white Southerner. Her lover, Montie Jason, knows nothing about it, and his friends don't tell him. He goes off to the war to fight for what Woodrow Wilson calls democracy. In France he finds himself under the command of the Casper who seduced Marion; but he is still ignorant of the affair.

Here the author missed a great chance for a dramatic situation. He should have had Montie knowing about Casper and Marion; then there would have been a conflict between patriotism, a soldier's duty and a lover's revenge. As it is, Montie never knows; he serves willingly under Casper. A French girl becomes interested in Montie, and Casper, who gets a letter every week from Marion, is enraged at the association of a colored man and a white girl. He has Montie reduced from a sergeantcy to the ranks, the inconsistency never occurring to his Southern mind.

A reviewer generally avoids giving a story away; but in this case it it necessary. The story has been called abortive and the reader must be told why. In an attack on the German lines Montie comes upon Casper lying in a shellhole, his leg riddled by machine gun bullets. Montie tries to drag him to safety, and both of them are killed.

There the story abruptly ends. It stops at the half-way mark, with the reader wondering what would happen if Montie returned home and learned the truth. He wishes to know, too, what became of the girl Marion, and how she reacted. There is no word, of course, of the real hell of the war, the homecoming of the colored soldiers to find that the democracy they had fought for was the same old tragic joke, absolutely unaffected by the greatest conflagration in history. The reader feels cheated, as if he had been eating a half-cooked potato.

YOU WONDER, sometimes, what white Southern authors would do if there were no Negroes to write about. They profess to know the Negro; but they never admit that he knows them. What would happen if a Negro author wrote about them the way they write about Negroes? Provided, of course, that such a book found a publisher? The Negro writer could imitate Howard Odum, scrape up three hundred shovelfuls of dirt and put them in a book, all the characters to be white men and women. Or he could take a fast set of white people in Memphis or Atlanta, and do for them what Van Vechten did to the Harlem set. Can you imagine the critics acclaiming such a book as a triumph of realism?

The Southerner feels lost without the Negro, like a man on a railroad train without a ticket. Here is a book of poems by DuBose Heyward, who never achieved fame till he resorted to Negro subjects. This book has 95 pages, and only the first seventeen deal with the Negro—exactly four poems. But the Negro is stuck on the title page and the jacket, as if the whole book depended upon him for a favorable introduction.

In fact, except for a few lines, the poems on the Negro are inferior to the rest of the book. They deal with the so-called romance and vividness of Negro life that white people talk about so much but seldom manage to convey. In one of them Jasbo Brown wins a woman by singing jazz; in another, a Negro crap-shooter is chased and killed by a white policeman. No note is sounded to raise the poems above sordidness; but, since they are about the Negro, the critics will tell you how wonderful they are.

In the rest of the book Heyward proves that he is a poet in his own right, without benefit of the Negro. There is a touching bit about a hardened mountain woman who can stand everything but the destruction of her favorite flower. The other poems give you the feeling of the sun-drugged South, the squalid hopelessness of the poor whites, the feeling of old, ruined houses. The best ones are those in which Heyward is trying to express nothing but himself.

—AUBREY BOWSER.

Harlem Freaks, Uncle Toms, Aunt Jemimas Omitted In Her Novel

Writer Chose to Depict Characters of the Middle Class—Scorned Aid of Dialect or Local Color.

By LEWIS GANNETT

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14—Uncle Toms and Aunt Jemimas clutter the pages of the novels; even the young colored writers, most of them, write of stevedores and Harlem freaks. Jessie Fauset, in "The Chinaberry Tree," published by Stokes, chooses the harder task of writing about middle-class Negroes in a Jersey town and of writing about them as human beings rather than as comic specimens.

Laurentine Strange's father was a white man, but it was not because he was white that her own group ostracized the girl; it was because her father had never married her mother. The powerful white editor who turned Paul Hackett against Laurentine would have spoken as bitterly had his brother-in-law kept a white woman instead of Laurentine's dark mother. The local community spoke of "bad blood" in the Stranges without thought of their color. All the complications of Laurentine's life and the entanglements of her cousin, Melissa, who unwittingly fell in love with her own half-brother, were such as might, under similar circumstances, occur to any pair of white girls. A little pigment in the skin does not, after all, have much effect upon the basic human emotions.

Miss Fauset, scorning the aid of dialect and local color, has set herself the harder task. She deliberately limits herself to the least colorful of American social groups—the convention-bound middle class, aspiring always to climb higher in the social ladder; she abjures the aid of satire; yet she creates a convincing picture of her colored community where, as she puts it, "the dark American wears his joy and rue very much as does the white American. He may wear it with some differences, but it is the same joy and the same rue." Her Dr. Denbeigh may be a shade too perfect, her Laurentine almost dull in her resignation, but the snobbish community is real.

The Field of Negro Novelists

Negro novelists are tired of being praised as Negro novelists, of having their work judged as Negro writing about Negroes. Some of their readers resent their constant concern with the exotic fringes of Negro society and with the excrescences of race conflict. Yet the best and most intense Negro writing still lingers in these fields, probably for the same reasons which impel the ablest white writers of our generation to deal with the sordid fringes of white life. It is a symptom of modern society, not of race psychology. And it is a curious fact that the most tensely emotional pages of Miss Fauset's book are those in which she departs for a moment from the closed world of her Jersey Negro community and brings Dr. Denbeigh and Laurentine to a New York restaurant, where a surly white waiter draws a color line unknown in drug store or city classroom.

Bibliography - 1932

BOOK REVIEWS

BLACK ECHO"
By Donald Grey

Pegasus Publishing Co., New York.

There was considerable mystery about the parentage of Norman Clay. He had much travel experience but eventually settled in New York where his life was divided between his interest in art and in his school.

Through his school activities he met one Peggy Morris, a decendant of an old aristocratic family of Savannah. Their estate included the isolated Island of Kiliwaw, where for generations the Morris family ruled in a soverign manner.

Clay accepts an invitation from the Morris family to spend his vacation at Kiliwaw. No sooner had he arrived than the mystery of his past begins to unfold. To provide a romantic love touch Peggy and Clay fall in love with each other.

Mammy Sukey, the colored woman who really rules the island and knows all its history, recognizes Clay and recalls the circumstances of his birth. After many exciting adventures Clay learns that he is the illegitimate offspring of a mixed racial parentage.

—Clifford C. Mitchell.

The Place of Prejudice in Modern Civilization. By Sir Arthur Keith. The John Day Company. $1.

In this book a distinguished scientist—one who has made notable contributions to the study of man—indulges himself in the luxury of prejudice—not, however, quite in the manner recommended by Charles Sanders Peirce. Speaking as Lord Rector before the students of the University of Aberdeen, he lends the full weight of his authority to an astounding series of pronouncements concerning "Nature" and civilization, the upshot of which is that the former has "implanted" race prejudice in man's "tribal heart" in order that she may "bring into the world ever better and higher races of mankind." From this it follows, according to Sir Arthur Keith's sanguinary logic, that "patriotism is part of Nature's machinery for keeping her evolutionary teams intact," and that "Nature keeps her human orchard healthy by pruning: war is her pruning hook." Regretfully, as though it were inevitable that two and two should make five, Sir Arthur adds: "This harsh and repellant forecast of man's destiny is wrung from me." Scientific, no less than logical, decorum is affronted on almost every page of this singular document. For example, the continued reference to such concepts as "tribal heart," "tribal spirit," "tribal mentality," "Nature's original scheme," "Nature's evolutionary plans," "Nature's machinery," is the purest and most specious form of anthropomorphism. ("Nature," with a capital *N*, is appealed to about fifty times, not merely to explain but to defend those "inborn likes and dislikes . . . which we name prejudices.") The extremely dangerous, because so provisional, "glandular" theory is regarded as part of the "race-making machinery," and there is the further claim, challenged over and over again by Franz Boas, that nations are "races in the making." All of this is accompanied by much rhetorical praise of nationalism and of Scotland; quoting Thomas Carlyle and Adam Smith leads Sir Arthur to say: "We Scots are a sentimental people. Sentiment and prejudices are first cousins." Presumably, some readers may be tempted to conclude, the eminent ethnologist would rather be known as a Scot than as a scientist.

New Books

A Miscegenation Novel

A GENTLEMAN IN BLACK SKIN by Donna McKay. William Faro, Inc., New York. $2.00.

SUZANNE DALE, a beautiful and somewhat talented white sculptress, faces a dilemma. Awakening one morning after an all-night liquor party in an uptown night club, she finds herself in a dingy Harlem flat. Worse still, she finds that she has drunkenly married Paul Johnson, a statuesque mulatto cabaret dancer whom she has been hiring as a model.

Passionately attracted by the Negro's physical near-perfection, the woman is faced with the alternative of living with him as his wife and alienating her friends and family or of tactfully getting rid of her undesirable husband by concealing the fact that he was ever more than a model to her. She chooses the latter course.

Complications set in, however, when her statue, A Gentleman in Black Skin, is universally acclaimed and Suzanne finds herself (and the model) famous overnight. The attitude of her unsuspecting family and friends on the race question—a one-sided love affair between Suzanne's homosexual brother, Tony, and Paul—and the latter's determination to claim the sculptress as his wife complete the plot of Miss McKay's book.

This plot has possibilities—especially as it is written from the white woman's angle—but in glossing over the problems which the heroine must encounter with her close friends and New England family, Miss McKay seems to have ignored these possibilities. Instead, she attempts to analyze Negroes, and her ignorance of the subject makes the book become just another (and not so plausible) Harlem novel.

Her Paul is a mere automaton—a creature of contradictions. A famous night club performer, he knows nothing of the racketeer control of the cabarets. Living with an almost illiterate family, he speaks meticulously perfect English—even in times of stress. Desiring Suzanne above all things, he submits to her silly plan of "proving himself a man."

Miss McKay's other Negro characterizations are almost as bad. Paul's despicable aunt and cousin are overdone. The Negro novelist and the committee from the Society for the Advancement of the Status of the Colored People of America, who are introduced incidentally by the authoress, constitute other examples of Miss McKay's ignorance of black Harlem.

Occasionally, but not often enough, however, the writer touches upon the other side of the subject. During these all too infrequent times Miss McKay is almost brilliant. Her portrait of Tony, the "pansy," her description of Suzanne's complacently cultured New England family, her revelations of racketeering in Harlem night life, are worthy of a better complement than the uptown incidents afford.

All in all, though, "A Gentleman in Black Skin" is a well-written and interesting tome.—T. R. P.

RACE, CLASS AND PARTY by Paul Lewinson. Oxford University Press, New York. $3.75.

THIS book is a study of Negro suffrage in the South. It is divided into two parts: the first deals with slavery, emancipation and disfranchisement; second with the effects of disfranchisement, the Negro voter in the cities, and white politics as it bears directly on Negro suffrage.

Before the Civil War the South had definite class distinctions. The plantation owners and slave-holders constituted "the cream of the crop." At the bottom of the heap was the slave. In between these were the poor whites, small farmers and city artisans.

Normal bi-partisan political activity took place between the aristocrats and the agricultural proletariat until the Civil War and northern interference emancipated and enfranchised the black man. Although he constituted 40 per cent of the population, he had no political power. The two white groups presented a united front in enacting laws to check the former slaves in political life. Feeling that "white supremacy" was safe and secure, they again divided along traditional party lines. This division soon placed a value on the Negro vote and resulted in a "solid South" for the maintenance of "white supremacy."

Mr. Lewinson dispels this tradition of the "solid South" by explaining that at only three political periods did the whites forget their differences: The first time at Secession, the second at the Reconstruction period and the third after the revolt of the small farmers when Negro votes were sold to the highest bidder.

In dealing with the years between 1908 and 1930, the author finds it a bit more difficult to define the situation because of the many conflicting factors to be reckoned with. Negroes were migrating to the North, and those living in the rural sections were moving to the cities, and there were marked changes in living standards.

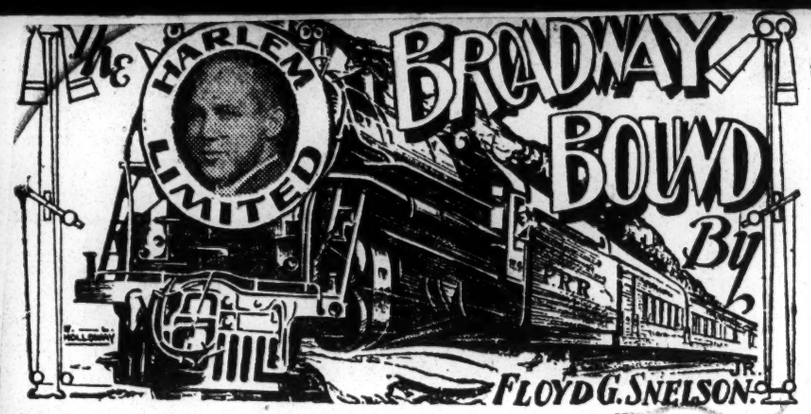
Mr. Lewinson has made an intensive study of the political life of the South up to the present.—N. A. G.

HARLEM AND JAMAICA

GINGERTOWN. By Claude McKay. London: Harper and Brothers. Pp. 274. 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. McKay writes of negroes as though they were human beings, not museum pieces or exotic fauna or quaint stage properties. He writes of their life as it is lived from day to day, without romanticising it into either a music-hall turn or a continuous orgy of syncopated passion. The result is that in the six stories of Harlem and the four of a Jamaican village one catches a glimpse of a people and a society whose scale of values is wholly different from our own. They live in daily contact with white people, but their aims and ideals are not the same and their outlook on life is poles apart. Artificial standards of European morality have no meaning for them. A "good" woman is a kind woman simply, and the passion for gold is tempered by the more primitive instincts of socialism and mutual support. The stories are well told and often moving, but their chief merit derives from the fact that the author is himself a negro and writes of what he knows. D. F. A.

Mr. E. J. O'Brien is a shrewd and practised collector of good short stories, and his new gleaning, MODERN AMERICAN SHORT STORIES (Cape, pp. 424, 7s. 6d. net), has a high quality of interest. In date the stories cover the period between 1915 and 1930, and the authors include almost every noted fiction-writer in the United States. Taken as a whole, they present a rarely



NANCY CUNARD'S BOOK

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The talented literary genius . . . Hon. Nancy Cunard, heiress of the steamship magnate . . . owner of the Cunard Line, has advised me that her new book on "Color" will be published soon, and she is in America from her home in Europe gathering material of the Harlem and American theatrical people . . . which she seems most interested in . . . It will be entirely Documentary . . . exclusive of romance or fiction . . . with four separate sections.

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Problems of Supremacy Discussed by Writer

By LUCIEN ROMIER

Noted French Historian and Economist,

In His Book, "Who Will Be Master, Europe or America?"

THE CONTEST FOR THE mastery of the world may give rise either to a conflict of brute force, or to a conflict of social and intellectual authority, or finally, to one in which both material and intellectual powers will be engaged.

A mere struggle of brute force negates the very idea of civilization. It would involve only a destructive war comparable to the "great invasions" which in ancient times, even up to the Middle Ages, engulfed Europe periodically.

Such a danger seemed definitely removed in the nineteenth century by technical and military superiority of the so-called "civilized" states. But as the more "backward" people learn the usage of implements, arms and weapons of modern warfare, the old danger will be revived, although diminished somewhat by the fact that money the "nerves of war," involves nowadays the far-flung ramification of credit and commercial activity existing only on certain forms of society.

Scientific Discipline

The Russian Bolshevists have learned this to their sorrow, as will the Chinese or the Moslems, if the same opportunity should offer itself.

The so-called modern civilization has arrived at the point where, like the Roman civilization, it may die, but not without having first forced its murderers to marry it. Japan is already an example of this.

If, in order to conquer by violence, the colored races must bend themselves to scientific discipline and to the social forms that the white race has invented, it is obvious that the latter need decline only through its own deliberate sins It is also clear that, in the present cycle of history, only the white races have as yet the means to dispute the mastery of the world.

They Share Mastery

This privileged position may endure for a long or short time. Nothing prevents us from imagining an era when the other races, having assimilated the methods of the white man, will add something new to them which will permit them to make an important advance on their part. But for the moment the predominance of the white races remains unchallenged.

Besides, it is the white race that has created the economic masses whose influence today is shaping the evolution of all human society.

The principal mass civilizations, the most numerous by far, the best equipped with machinery, and the most "conscious" of their needs, are to be found in Europe and America.

Europe and America share then the mastery of the world. But Europe and America no longer represent the same type of civilization. America no longer leans upon Europe. America is accentuating her points of difference on essential matters. This impressive fact did not become clear to us until the beginning of the twentieth century and many people are unaware of it as yet, despite the lessons of the last war. Any unprejudiced mind perceives it at first glance.

Europe's Population

The struggle of civilization is to be henceforth a contest between Europe and America; can they join in a common effort? Or, if they cannot, which of the two will be responsible for the destiny of the white race?

But first let us see in what manner Europe has jeopardized her supremacy.

Europe has been suffering from an excess of population restrained within too small and too rigid limits.

The population of Europe tripled during the nineteenth century Three inhabitants must live where only one lived before. Despite the increase of wealth, this means that territory has shrunken and living conditions have become less stable. For the first time the European lacks room to turn around in.

Out of this state of things there arose an amazing expansion of European energy over the other continents.

The advantage accruing from this irradiation of European vitality was only temporary; enfeeblement resulted in the long run. Those who departed went to find better opportunities, more space, fortune freedom.

Crowding Brings Wars

They found these blessings seldom and even more seldom did they find them all combined. But somewhere in North America they found the things they sought all combined, in profusion, beyond their fondest dreams.

America had, evidently, something invaluable that Europe lacked, since numberless Europeans have had to go and seek it there.

Meanwhile, in the center of Europe overpopulation rendered the various nationalities more irritable and more ambitious.

Hence more frequent wars, and of a new character; in the slightly more stable Europe of former times wars were fought to change boundaries and adjust, in a measure, the balance of power; in the new Europe they seem to be becoming "struggles of life," conflicts in which peoples stake their all to win, wars of extermination.

Cause of Decline

Overpopulation in Europe did not come about by chance. It came in response to the new opportunities for work, sustenance and well-being which the discoveries and the intoxicating advance of science had promised. Thus new masses took form within limits too old and therefore too narrow and resistant

The manifest weakness of the social system, another cause of Europe's decline, obsessed her inhabitants. A social weakness indeed; for in America, men struggled to create new methods of gain, fought for the partition of benefits, ceaselessly accruing; in Europe, men fought over the very basis of society.

This article is the first a series from Lucien Romier's book "Who Will Be Master, Europe or America?"

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"Of all existing civilizations, which one possesses sufficient moral and physical vigor to adapt itself to mass-needs, in order to impose itself on the rest of the world?"

M. Romier's conclusion is that the "real issue is between Europe and America. He shows that America has outstrippel Europe in some particulars and interprets the "social and economic originality of America," but finds that the issue as to the supremacy of Europe or America still remains in doubt.

Problem from Europe

However, Europe has kept her prime adapting herself richest heritage, which is her inventive genius. This is perhaps to the fact that she has not only relinquish her unwilling to relinquish her old framework, but has also served the independence of her spiritual and traditional institu-

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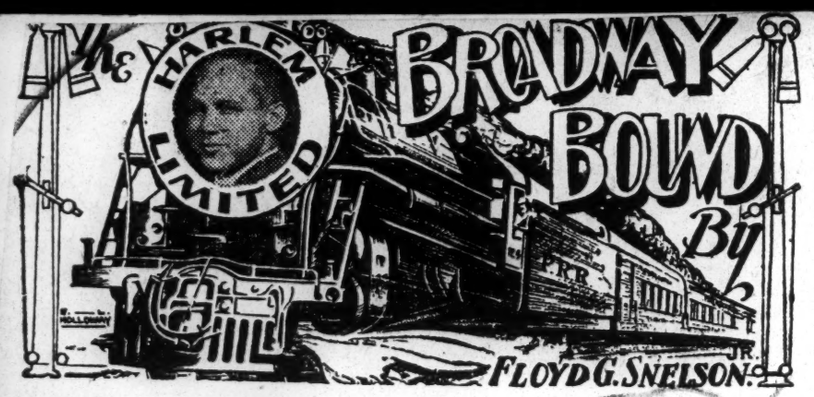

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However, Europe has kept her prime adaptation to preserve those supreme and strategic faculties, while at the same time adapting herself to the phenomena of mass-life which threatened to become an overwhelming fact from now on and to whose conditions America has already adapted her own civilization.

Bibliography-1932

Adventurous Americans

Adventurous Americans. Edited by Devere Allen. Farrar and Rinehart. $3.00.

DEVERE ALLEN has rendered America a great service in collecting these brief and fascinating sk ies of twenty-four contemporary adventurous pioneers. One might have wished that others could have been included, but he does give a fair cross-section of American radicalism at its best. It would be stimulating for every college student to challenge his life and spirit with the heroic adventures of these crusaders.

Here he can find an account of that prophetic journalistic leader, Oswald Garrison Villard. If he is interested in the law, he can read of that sterling philosophic jurist, Oliver Wendell Holmes. Again, if he is interested in teaching, the life of Dr. John A. Lapp will dramatize the devotion of a brilliant intellectual mind to the pattern of community justice.

Here is the story of Margaret Sanger and her crusade, through ostracism and prison to the attainment of national recognition of the righteousness of birth control; of Norman Th
who has converted politics into a noble educati
for civic righteousness, and who is recognized by fr
alike as one who is among the most able and fearless s
in public life today.

If one is interested in religion, here is that great poetic radical, John Haynes Holmes, who has set the souls of men on fire in New York, and Judah L. Magnes, who has stepped into a place of leadership in Judaism. A. J. Muste's life rivals many a ern tale of fiction, and demonstrates the possibilities of lea ion the labor world.

As these silhouettes flash by us in rapid and fleeting succession, we catch glimpses which force us to think: that fearless philosopher John Dewey, with his motto "Education in action"; Jane Addams, the pioneer in the social world; Roger Baldwin, the Galahad of freedom; Carrie Chapman Catt who did so much to bring about equal rights for women; Dr. DuBois, who is giving his life to establish justice for the Negro; Paul Douglas, who refuses to become the slave of orthodox economic theory; Sherwood Eddy, a modern Saint Paul; William P. Hapgood, the founder of the foremost experiment in the field of industrial democracy in America; Sidney Hillman, a labor leader of constructive ability and genius; Bishop McConnell, who proves that it is possible for a man to reach distinction in the church and still be in the forefront of every progressive movement; Scott Nearing, who throughout his life has tried to follow the truth as he sees it, going through socialism to communism and out again to freedom of mind at any cost; Vida D. Scudder, teacher, socialist, religious thinker; John Nevin Sayre, bulwark of the peace movement and the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Bishop Paul Jones, foremost apostle of peace; B. Charney Vladeck, a socialist who has attained leadership in journalism; and Grace Abbott, the champion of women and children.

The merit of this volume is that in such a small compass we cover such a wide range of contemporary radical revolt against things as they are. The fault of the volume lies in that it cannot do justice to any of these leaders: It can give but the mere husk of their lives and achievements. The inner heart and soul is often lost because of the necessity for brevity. We need to see and know these leaders. But this volume does introduce us to these people in a more effective way than the average man is otherwise likely to experience. It should stimulate the reader to want to know them better, to become personally acquainted, to read their writings and to try to catch something of the contagion of their fire for God and humanity.

As one looks out on the American scene, the tragedy is that the number of these pioneering souls is so few, that the great mass of the men with ability and power have prostituted their lives, unconsciously, in the service of lesser ends. If every sincere soul would only get this volume and test his life by the lives of these Adventurous Americans, and see the folly of the narrow, cramped, self-centered aims and ideals which dominate our lives, there might then be a chance that instead of 24 sketches, there would have to be 24 thousand.

It is impossible to summarize a volume like this; it demands to be read. There is no more impelling question confronting meric than what each of us, individually and collectively, will our lives. Let us hope that many men will catch some- the inspiration of these adventurous lives before they ver.

JEROME DAVIS

Handbook of a Race

Negro Year Book, 1931-32. By Prof. Monroe N. Work. Negro Year Book Company, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. 544 pp. $2.00.

The *Year Book* is an encyclopedic work so voluminous and inclusive as completely to elude hazy generalization. It must be seen to be appreciated.

Nor will a casual "once over" suffice; one must study the *Year Book* carefully and at length to realize its remarkable scope and value. It is an indispensable guide for those who are seriously interested in the Negro's background, his history, his achievements, his present status in America and throughout the world. This new edition is far and away the most complete and best arranged of the series.

Under the heading "The Negro in the United States," there are 25 chapters dealing with such interesting topics as population, industry, agriculture, busines politics, religion, crime, mortality, history and progress, di nation, segregation, race consciousness, racial integrity terracial cooperation. (Professor Work, true to his fir nd philosophy of racial adjustment, put the last-named cl .) Add to this section of the book parts five, six and se ting of Negro achievement in art, literature and other fie one has by far the most complete, interesting and valual pilation of facts about American Negroes ever undertaken.

Naturally one would not expect in the same volume an equally complete survey of conditions in other lands, but there are nearly a hundred double-column pages packed with information on the conditions of Negroes abroad, including a particularly full treatment of the situation in South Africa.

To sum up, one may say that Professor Work has produced a remarkable and distinctly creditable volume, and one absolutely essential to every person who needs to have at hand the important facts in the vast field which it covers.

R. B. ELEAZER

Harlem's Bohemia

***INFANTS OF THE SPRING.* By Wallace Thurman. 284 pp. New York: The Macaulay Company. $2.**

NOVELS about Harlem are somehow in a class by themselves. It is always difficult to view them with detachment and complete calm. One is sidetracked by the special, exotic character of the subject matter and by consideration of the racial problem which they usually invoke. If the author is a Negro, one is perhaps overanxious to do him full justice. Because one cannot share either his experience or his point of view—because he is dealing with alien, unfamiliar things—one is inclined to give him the benefit of the doubt.

By any standard, however, "Infants of the Spring" is a pretty inept book. It is clumsily written. Its dialogue, which ranges from elephantine witticisms to ponderous philosophizing, is often incredibly bad. Its characters, men and women who rotate giddily and senselessly through the mazes of Harlem's Bohemia, are ciphers. For all its earnestness and its obvious sincerity, the book is merely a tedious dramatization of various phases of the Negro problem, full of endless arguments endlessly prolonged.

These arguments occur chiefly in Niggeratti Manor—the name ironically given to their boarding house by a group of artists and writers who have banded together under one roof. Among them are Raymond, the novelist; Paul, the painter of bizarre erotica; Eustace, the musician who is insulted by the suggestion that he sing spirituals, and Pelham Gaylord, a pitiful camp follower of the arts. Added to this nucleus are two Anglo-Saxons, whose coming precipitates serious difficulties; several dark-skinned girls of easy virtue, and a white harlot who exploits the Negro sense of inferiority. Unproductive artistically, frustrated and warped in one way or another by their race consciousness, these tormented Bohemians reel from one gin party to another in search of a workable solution which they never quite find. Only Raymond, the strongest and most intelligent of the lot, has any real prospect of ever achieving fulfillment.

This, then, is the general theme of the novel. It is not, to be sure, wholly without merit. Some of the discussions are challenging. Some of the scenes—such as that of the orgy at which blacks and whites mingle, and of the attempted "session"—are shrewdly observed. On the whole, however, it lacks life and fails to awake in the reader the necessary emotional response. It is a more pretentious but less successful book than Mr. Thurman's earlier novel, "The Blacker the Berry."

Wright's New Book Now Complete

Courier 4-9-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7—Major R. R. Wright, banker and former college president in Georgia, has announced the completion of a book, "France's Debt of Gratitude to the Negro Soldiers in the World War."

The book contains the estimate of a number of French generals of the fighting qualities and other characteristics of the Negro soldiers, and carries the story of the Senegalese, by Rene Diagne, commissioner general of the Senegalese troops in the World War, and a statement by Commandant Mortenol, the only Negro naval officer, and the man who had charge of the aerial defense of Paris during the World War.

It carries an excellent account of the Senegalese in the battles of the Somme, the Aisne, the Meuse and the magnificent stand at Dixmude.

New Books

Amsterdam News 3-16-32

INFANTS OF THE SPRING, by Wallace Thurman. The Macaulay Company, New York. Price $2.

MR. THURMAN'S first novel, "Blacker the Berry," which was published in 1929, dealt with the tragedy of the dark-skinned Negro girl, who is discriminated against by her lighter sisters and exploited by "high yaller" men. His second, which has just recently made its appearance, depicts Bohemian life among colored artists, musicians, writers, and their satellites. New York

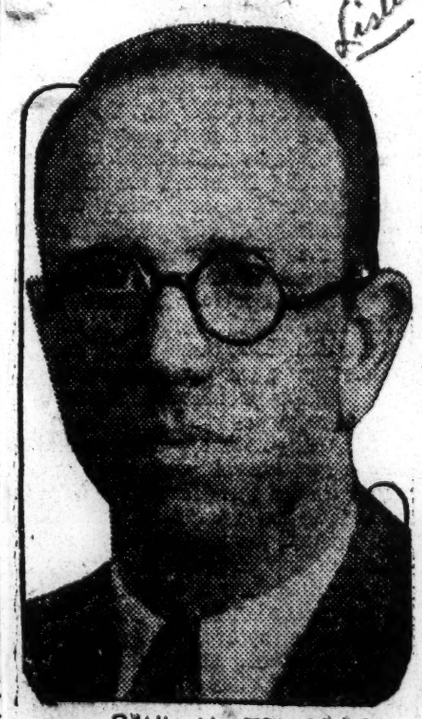
The book is called "Infants of the Spring" and in it we are introduced to a group of them living in Niggerati Manor in Harlem. This house, an art center for aspiring Negro youth, had been established by Euphoria Blake, a successful business woman with a burning desire to write. Here we also find Raymond, promising young writer and firm believer in the theory of individualism; Stephen, a Swedish youth who lives for a while among Negroes and develops a startling phobia and hatred of them; Paul, whose Jehovah complex causes him to destroy himself; Pelham, who makes pitiful attempts to paint; Samuel, so-called white champion of a black cause; Eustace, a singer; and many others.

These young people take flight from their problems by "throwing gin parties" at which they shed their inhibitions with their wraps. Drinking bouts and sexual adventures seem to be the only thing that keeps these creatures from leading dull and uninteresting lives. One feels that only a psychiatrist could have saved them from the disasters which finally overtake them.

The author ends his story rather abruptly. The reader had the peculiar sensation of looking in your neighbor's window and having the

Writes Book

Listen



PAUL K. EDWARDS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A practical book for advertisers and merchants in the South, written by Professor Paul K. Edwards, white, of Fisk University, has just come off the press. It is "The Southern Urban Negro as a Consumer." One of the important studies done by Fisk under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, whose work in making Fisk a depositary of information on the American scene as affected by and affecting Negroes.

Professor Edwards studied at Earlham and Harvard and has had practical experience in advertising and marketing, particularly as research man for The Simmons Bed Company of New York.

Six Women Builders Had No Degrees

Foster

Dean Miller Analyzes Seven Pioneers Listed in Book by Miss Daniels; Regrets Omission of Two. Says College Bred Seek Jobs as Teacher or in Social Work.

By KELLY MILLER

The Associated Publishers have recently issued a volume bearing the title, "Women Builders," of which Miss Sadie Iola Daniels, professor in the Washington teachers' college is the author.

Lucy Laney, founder and principal of Haines Institute, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, secretary and promoter of the order of Saint Luke; Jane Bourne, well known welfare worker of Virginia; Mary Bethune, founder and presiding genius of the Cookman-Bethune Institute of Daytona, Fla.; Nannie H. Burroughs, founder and principal of the National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and principal of Palmer Memorial Institute near Greensboro, N.C., and Jane Charlotte Hunter, promoter and builder of Y.W.C.A. work in Cleveland, Ohio, constitute the seven women builders.

ONLY PIONEERS LISTED; TWO NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS.

Miss Daniels justifies this limited list by a word of caution:

"Of thousands we cannot write the full story. We shall note here only a few towering personages . . . This volume will restrict itself to Negro women who are pioneers—those who are builders of educational, financial and social institutions."

I do not think that even the women themselves will find occasion to quarrel with the author by reason of the limited list, which, with two unaccountable exceptions, is complete within its category. One cannot possibly account for the omission of Madame Walker and of Mrs. Malone, of Poro fame, from the list of women builders.

OPERATED CHIEFLY ON EXTRA-RACIAL PHILANTHROPY.

All of these, with the possible exception of Maggie Walker, operated largely on financial contributions gathered outside the race on a philanthropical basis. This fact need not detract in the least from their due meed of praise as race builders, nor from their initiative and daring enterprise.

Booker T. Washington, the master race builder of all time, operated wholly on philanthropic monies. It is, however, no less meritorious to beg four million dollars for philanthropic purposes than it is to earn a like sum by one's own endeavor.

Mrs. Maggie Walker, alone of the list, operated on resources wholly inside of the race. On the other hand, Madame Walker and Mrs. Malone built up great business enterprises as individual ventures wholly upon the basis of racial demands and support.

When a second edition of the book is called for, I trust that the author will complete the list by including these two women whose omission leaves the reader much at a loss.

Religious zeal and missionary impulse actuated the seven mentioned race builders. They built on a foundation of faith, hope and charity. They were motivated by the love of God and the love of man. They caught a full measure of the missionary spirit which constituted the chief social dynamic a generation ago. But, alas, the race now deeply deplores the dynamic of that day.

SIX OF THE SEVEN HAD NO DEGREES.

It will be noted that these women, with a single exception, were not college-bred and wore no academic degrees. They began at the bottom of the social scale and gained strength and incentive for climbing by lifting as they rose. I am not attempting to suggest any invidious comparison, but merely to call attention to obvious fact.

College-bred women are not without their meed of praise. The author as if to apologize for the paucity of college women in her list, recites:

"Should a list be made of foremost Negro women of today, one would find them represented in the fields of music, art, literature, education, business and social service. Under this category a goodly number of college women are listed. These fields call for education, culture, refinement and technique, rather than the resourcefulness, energy and enterprise of the pioneer and the race builder."

COLLEGE-BRED WOMEN SHOW LITTLE ENTERPRISE.

Our colleges and universities are now turning out annually hundreds of women with such learned degrees as bachelor and master of arts and doctor of philosophy. School teaching and social service, under established auspices constitute their chief field of operation. Some few dare launch out upon the learned professions or seek careers in music, literature and the arts. More power and prestige to them.

The pioneer work of the race builders by way of the type of institutions to which our heroines devoted their energies, is practically complete. No longer can the missionary with a philanthropic enterprise hope to appeal to Northern philanthropists for support.

HAS THE COLLEGIAN ANY SUPERIORITY?

Madames Walker and Malone have blazed a new path. The women, as well as the men, of the race must build up enterprises dependent upon racial needs and necessities. The highest talent of the college-bred man and woman will be requisitioned for the new line of enterprise. Buch of the regrettable failure of many of our business and financial undertakings is due to lack of trained business knowledge and judgement. If the collegian has any superiority, here is the place to show it.

We are thankful to Miss Daniels for giving us this plain, simple, readable volume and for justly extolling these seven race builders whose work attests their worth. But we cannot confine our thought to the excellent portrayals herein presented. We lay down the volume more deeply impressed by what we read between the lines.

SHEET MUSIC

DOS POEMAS AFRO-CUBANAS.

Voice & Piano

The Elkan-Vogel Company

By Alejandro Garcia Caturla; Text by Alejo Carpentier.

8 francs. 10¼ x 13⅜; 8 pp. *Philadelphia*

Courier Records American Mercury

The poems are "Mari-Sabel" and "Juego Santo." Caturla is a young Cuban who is specializing, to judge from his recent scores, in the adaptation to modernist music of the primitive negroid rhythms of his native island. Such of his orchestral pieces as "Bembe" show, amid a certain confusion of instrumentation, a really vital sense of the new possibilities in old rhythms. So, too, these songs are notable first of all for their sharp, original beat. Caturla has in "Juego Santo" taken the hackneyed musical idea of a drum and pound it into fresh metres. These songs are not at all easy to sing, nor are the accompaniments easy to play; but out of their own originality they should appeal to a like feeling for experimentation in all capable executants.

March 1932

New Books

SOUTHERN ROAD, by Sterling Brown. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.

IN this volume, recently published, are poems about the Negro in the log-cabin, along the levees, and in the Harlem flats. One thing is noticeable about all of them, the fact that they are real. Mr. Brown uses dialect in his poetry, but not the conventionalized dialect with which the Negro is associated, but rather he uses peculiarities of speech common to the different communities. The book is divided into four parts, the first three dealing with all phases of Negro life and the last one presenting a group of verses written in pure literary English.

James Weldon Johnson has written the introduction to the volume and the drawings are by the popular young artist, E. Simms Campbell.—N. G.

Bibliography—1932

St. Marys Ruins Were Once Spanish Missions, According To Book by Noted Authority

Interesting Information on Early Days in Georgia in Dr. Bolton's "Spain's Title to Georgia."

Interesting information tending to identify the old ruins still standing on the Georgia seacoast near St. Marys as the remains of a mission constructed by the Spanish in the sixteenth century is contained in the book "Arrendondo's Historical Proof of Spain's Title to Georgia," edited and translated by Herbert E. Bolton, professor of American history at the University of California and a foremost authority on the discovery and occupation of the southeastern coast of America by the Spaniards.

A photograph of these old ruins appeared in a recent issue of the gravure pictorial section of The Constitution and being described as the remains of the Santa Maria mission. In last Sunday's Constitution was published a communication from C. F. Arnow, of St. Marys, in which the writer expressed doubt that these ruins were formerly a mission and expressing the belief that they were the walls of a sugar house used for the storing of the sugar then produced on the coastal lands.

Mr. Arnow writes that the only Santa Maria mission of which he can find record is one supposed to have been located on the present Amelia island. Definite proof that the mission stood on the mainland and that the presidio, or army headquarters, of the same name were located either on the island or on another location on the coast is found in two maps prepared in the sixteenth century and still in existence in Spanish archives.

In both of these maps, a section of one of which is published in connection with this article, the mission of Santa Maria is clearly located at a spot about where the town of St. Marys now stands.

Coast Dotted With Missions.

Dr. Bolton writes that "it is not generally known that for more than a century the Georgia coast was dotted with Spanish missions. From St. Marys river on the south to Port Royal, S. C., on the north little centers of Spanish influence were planted in the midst of nearly every coast tribe. Scores of devoted missionaries lived from approximately 1600 to 1700 among these children of the forest and taught them the gospel of Christ."

In questioning the authenticity of the St. Marys ruins as being those of Spanish missions Mr. Arnow in his letter to The Constitution commented upon the "small prison-like windows in the rear apartment." It is possible that explanation of these windows may be found in Dr. Bolton's statement that "small soldier garrisons protected the missionaries from their neophytes and guarded the country against the intrusion of unwelcome European neighbors."

It is probable, therefore, that these apartments with small openings were used either for the detention of prisoners or as places for defense in case of attack.

Missions in Interior.

At another place in his book Dr. Bolton comments that "missionary activity in the Georgia country was not confined to the seaboard. Westward from the Atlantic coast a line of missions stretched along the southern border all the way from Cumberland island to the lower reaches of the Apalachicola."

Further testimony to the fact that small groups of soldiers were quartered at these early Spanish missions in Georgia is found in Dr. Bolton's book that at the time of the march of the English under Colonel Moore from South Carolina down the coast to the attack of St. Augustine that "all of those living in the provinces of Guale and Timucua, in the settlements of San Simon, Santa Maria, Santa Cruz and San Mateo, with the soldiers and officers who composed their garrisons, retired to the city."

Dr. Bolton, in writing of the substitution of Franciscan priests for the Jesuits who established the missions, points out that "these 'precursors' began a work in Georgia which lasted for a century—and was then forgotten."

At another place in his book he writes that following the almost total wiping out of the mainland missions by Indian uprisings "a restoration of the missions followed. They were urgently needed. The coast demanded protection against a new swarm of French corsairs. The interior beckoned. Soon the Georgia forests echoed once more to the peaceful tones of the Angelus bell."

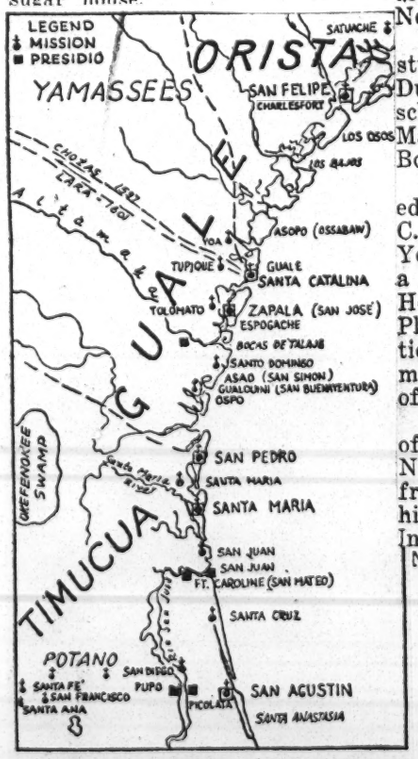
In 1685 numerous Indian raids on the missions north of the Savannah resulted in a number of massacres. As a result in the summer of 1686 all the remaining missions on the north coast of Georgia and the southern part of South Carolina were, according to Dr. Bolton's book, moved south to Santa Maria, San Juan and Santa Cruz island, which corresponds today to Amelia island, to Talbot island and the coast land to the southward. Simultaneously the military head of the province was moved from Zapala to Santa Maria."

In 1700, Dr. Bolton recites, Queen Anne's war was proclaimed in America and the English from Virginia and the Carolinas sent an expedition down the coast against St. Augustine. As it went it spread devastation and "missions were committed to the flames and friars captured. Thus it was that the Spanish frontier fell back another step, from Santa Maria to the San Juan."

From Dr. Bolton's book, therefore, prepared from the still existing manuscripts of Arodondo, engineer of the Spanish mission sent from Havana in 1736 to Frederica to protest Oglethorpe's occupation of Georgia, it would seem reasonably certain that the mission of Santa Mario was on the mainland, and not on the island of the same name; that it had as protection a body of soldiers and that it was destroyed by the British a third of a century before the landing of Oglethorpe.

At another point in his book Dr Bolton in writing of an attack by Indians on the mission Santa Catalina, near the Savannah, says: "The inhabitants, taking refuge in the monastery, for nearly a whole day withstood a siege," thus further emphasizing the probability that certain of the missions buildings were constructed with thick walls and small windows for defense purposes.

Retreating from Santa Catalina the soldiers and mission population "withdrew to Zapala, where they constructed a casa fuerte." It is apparently the remains of this fort that are still plainly visible on Zapala island, near Sapelo island, today and are known as 'the old sugar house.' Thus may have arisen the confusion in the mind of Mr. Arnow that the remains at St. Mary's are those of a "sugar house."



Drawing presented in Dr. Bolton's book, "Spain's Title to Georgia," showing that the Spanish mission of Santa Maria was on the mainland near the site of the present town of St. Marys. The legend on this old map shows that the town of Santa Maria was on the St. Marys river at a point nearer the coast than the mission, which was, as in the case of most of these Spanish missions, a partly fortified outpost on the main settlement. This drawing is from maps prepared in the sixteenth century and now in the Spanish archives.

Columbia Publishes Study Of Boys By Prof. R. P. Daniels

RICHMOND, Va.—(CNS)—A new book entitled "A Psychological Study of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Negro Boys," by Dr. Robert P. Daniels, professor of psychology and education at Virginia Union University, has just been published by the Columbia University Press of New York City.

The study attempts to ascertain the difference in certain character and personality traits between groups of delinquent, behavior-problem, and non-problem Negro boys. Objective measures are used in evaluating the concomitency of various personality factors with delinquency among Negro boys. As a pioneer investigation in the field, this study suggests the applicability of character and personality tests in measuring delinquent and non-delinquent Negro groups.

The investigation is based on a study of boys from Baker, Elba, Dunbar, George Mason and Moore schools in Richmond, and the State Manual labor school for Colored Boys in Hanover.

Dr. Daniels has long been interested in Negro Boys, serving in Y. M. C. A. work in Richmond and New York and travelling in Europe in a study of youth movements abroad. He is on the board of the Colored Playground and Recreation Association and the colored district committee of Richmond Area Council of the Boy Scouts.

Dr. Daniels, who is considered one of the most prominent of the young Negro scholars, received his A. B. from Virginia Union University and his A. M. and Ph. D. from Columbia University.

NEGRO LIBERATION, by James S. Allen, a pamphlet. International Publishers, New York. Price ten cents. A pamphlet by a member of the Communist party. It points the road to equal rights for Negroes economically, socially and politically, under Communistic guidance. It urges the solidarity of the black and white workers against capitalism.

Books By Howard U. Authors Popular

Washington, D. C.—Five books by members of the faculty of Howard University are included in the collection recently added to the Moorland Foundation, according to list sent out last week by Mrs. Emma G. Murray, acting librarian.

The books are: "The Negro in Literature and Art," by Dr. Benjamin G. Brawley, professor of English; "Southern Road," by Sterling Brown, assistant professor of English; "The Negro Migration of 1916-1918," by Dr. H. H. Donald, assistant professor of sociology; "Jim and Mr. Eddy," by Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, professor of bacteriology, preventive medicine and public health, and "The Black Worker," of which Dr. Abram L. Harris, associate professor of economics and head of the department, is co-author.

Among the other 89 books are "George Washington and the Negro," by Attorney Walter Mazyck; "Not Only War," by Victor Daly; "Personnel Study of Negro College Students," by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. specialist in Negro education; "African Myths," by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, and "Brown America," by Dr. Edwin R. Embree.

The entire colection consists of historical and sociological books and pamphlets dealing with the life of the Negro in America, Africa and in the colonial possessions of other European powers.

DIGESTING THE NEWS

By CLIFFORD C. MITCHELL

WHO'S WHO IN GOVERNMENT

The Biographical Research Socety, 460 West 34th Street, New York City, are the compilers and publishers of a reference work which is entitled, "Who's Who in Government." In a spirit of cooperation they sent to me a copy of their 1932 edition for reference purposes and to enable me to check the contents against my own files as far as the biographical sketches of Negroes are concerned.

This volume has over thirteen hundred pages filled with nothing but biographical sketches of over nineteen thousand prominent men and women who are connected with the administration of government, elective and appointive, and covering federal, state, city and a few county offices.

The purpose of this particular digest is not so much to give publicity to the reference work in question as it is to call the attention of all colored office-holders, and their sponsoring organizations, that they are, apparently losing quite a good deal of prestige simply by not furnishing complete and accurate biographical data so that their names, and their positions, can be listed in a reference work that is universally accepted as a true and accurate Who's Who in American Government.

There are so many persons of color whose positions automatically entitle them to a place in this reference work but who are, for some reason or other, omitted, that space will not permit reference to their individual names, but the well-informed reader can easily note these discrepancies by a mere listing of the forty-two sketches of Negroes found in the book, and it is safe to infer that if I have overlooked any name that all such can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Without designating their positions, or residences, I am giving a list, in alphabetical order, of the names of all colored office-holders who are represented in the 1932 "Who's Who in Government" with a complete biographical sketch. The list follows:

Rufus B. Atwood, George H. Beaubian, George W. Blackwell, F. D. Bluford, Matthew W. Bullock, James Garneth Carter, Louis Augustus Carter, Frank W. Clegg, James A. Cobb, Harry E. Davis, John Warren Davis, Hubert T. Delany, Oscar DePriest, William Harvey Fuller, John Manuel Gandy, Albert B. George, Clayborne George, Frank A. B. Hall, Samuel Beecher Hart, John O. Hopkins, Benjamin F. Hubert, William H. Hunt, Charles J. Jenkins, Gilbert Haven Jones, William E. King, Charles Edward Mitchell, Ferdinand Q. Morton, Eugene Washington Rhodes, Clement Richardson, Adelbert H. Roberts, Frederick Madison Roberts.

John H. Ryan, William W. Sanders, John Winfield Schenck, James E. Stephens, Charles E. Toney, Harper Councill Trenholm William Samuel Vaughn, Joseph Henry Ward, William A. Warfield, William J. Warfield, and Isaac William Young.

All others who hold a high government position, should write at once, submitting necessary data, to the address given in the first paragraph, and thus assure a representation in the 1933 edition.

Writes New Book

Charles Edward Cooper, whose pen name is Vic Verdi Karlie, has recently finished his latest novel, "Love in Ebony," a story of the African natives, revealing their intimate life and love escapades. In this work of Mr. Cooper can be seen a fine portrayal of West African life.

A Novel Inspired by the Struggles of the Southern Workers

By ANNA ROCHESTER.

ONE of the functions of proletarian art is to interpret the experience and thoughts of the workers, and **to Make My Bread**, by Grace Lumpkin (Macauley Co.), is an outstanding example, perhaps the first in the United States, of a well-executed novel grounded in reality and focussed on the gradual development of solidarity and revolutionary ideas in a group of southern workers.

The story moves in four distinct stages, each growing out of the one before it and yet each shaped by changes in the material background of the workers. First, the life of mountain farmers, independent, self-reliant in their poverty because each family owns its one-room cabin and its patch of hillside and yet held together by strong ties as "neighbors and kin."

From this life they are uprooted by the coming of a lumber company, expropriation pushing them out into the landless proletariat. They go down from the mountains dreaming of comfort in the mill villages where they will handle money, but the dream fades into the more desperate poverty of exploitation in the mill. They are still neighbors and kin but the old social bonds of free mountain life have been broken by slavery to the mill-owners' machines and nothing has taken their place. Empty, deadly routine: childbirth, sickness, death; resentment against the rich but acceptance of smooth words from the boss-paid preachers.

The third stage comes after the war, when speed-up, mass dismissals, and the deliberate efforts of the bosses to divide the workers bring the beginnings of working class consciousness. Then a strike unveils the lawless brutality of the capitalist class and the stronger workers are ready for the long struggle looking toward revolution.

This is not the first book inspired by the Gastonia strike. Workers who know Gastonia and know southern workers say that it is the truest picture of the situation. But its importance lies especially in two things which give it a broader significance. Very few writers achieve the sensitiveness to other workers' experience and ideas that is revealed by Grace Lumpkin in this book. Her very considerable imaginative powers are devoted wholly to illuminating a group and a situation that she knows at first hand—not to picturing it as she would like it to be.

Then—and this is a rare combination among American writers—she has a genuine interest in workers as individuals along with a clear-cut understanding of class forces. **To Make My Bread** is no puppet play, but a book full of genuine flesh and blood individuals, as real as those that each of us has personally known. And yet the class line-up is never for one moment forgotten. The further development of the workers' class consciousness is clearly shown as the one thing in the world that matters.

'Dark Lustre,' A New Novel

Geoffrey Barnes has written a novel dealing with black and white characters and depicting many scenes of Harlem life. Published by Alfred H. King, New York, the story runs:

"Alan North lived in a snug partment in New York's East Fifties above a fashionable speakeasy. Though he liked to consider himself a writer, no one had even seen anything of his in print. Having a $4,000 income his waking hours were devoted to conviviality in literary and art circles, affairs with damsels in the village and the cultivation of a platonic friendship with an artist, Peter Brant. Peter (Priscilla was her real name) had an income almost double Alan's but while Alan was a charming young sophisticate lacking ambition and strength of will to lift himself out of the parasitic class. Peter had enough character for two. Though undecided whether he really loved her, Alan would run to Peter for advice on every occasion—which may have been one reason why she fell in love with him.

"Now Miss Peter Brant had a model—a beautiful amoral mulatto girl who preferred living in Harlem though she might easily have "passed" on Park avenue. She too succumbed to Alans charm. It would be unfair to hint which lady —the Nordic Peter or the tar-spotted Aline—netted the butterfly. In describing Aline the author creates strong sympathy for her as a victim of social injustice. Many scenes of Harlem life are included, and there is a vivid, humorous account of a party given by a rich gentleman of liberal views in his Twelfth street apartment, the guests being about equally divided between colored and white intellectuals and artists.

"Mr. Barnes has a good grasp of plot. He writes with humor and there are occasional touches of real irony. His characters are shrewdly drawn.

NEGROES ON THE ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND

By Charles A. Battle)

This little pamphlet is interesting because of the vast amount of historical information and reference that is given on the early Negroes of Rhode Island.

The author takes us back to the sixteenth century and describes, by dates, places and names, the introduction of slavery into the original colony and the subsequent steps taken to abolish it.

An insight, not usually found in histories, is given of the part played by Negroes in the Revolutionary War and many pertinent details are given on the activities of black soldiers, patriots and civilians.

The early attempts to educate the Negroes in Rhode Island are portrayed in a manner that adds considerable romance to the efforts of our early pioneers who struggled under extreme difficulties.

As the Negro gradually secured an education, schools and churches came into being and the part that the church has played in the lives of our people is given in detailed chronological order over a period of one hundred years. There are also so many sketches on the lives of other successful Negroes who have reflected creditably, both for the race and Rhode Island. As a sincere student of everything racial I am glad to possess this late treatise. "Negroes on the Island of Rhode Island."

Bibliography—1932

Young New York Printer Writes Novel of Negro Life

By EDYTHE ROBERTSON

NEW YORK.—(CPS)—George Wylie Henderson, 835 East 222nd street, the Bronx, is an example of the young Negro who knows what he wants and goes after it. When he was graduated from the printing department of Tuskegee Institute ten years ago, he told his friends and classmates that he would not only follow his trade, but that he would do so in New York. Not only that, he said, but he would write stories and have those stories published in reputable newspapers and magazines.

Writes First Story

His first step toward carrying out this program was to get a job as printer in The Daily News plant. Then, when he had assured himself that his immediate needs were taken care of he started writing. His first story, "Sinner Man's Wedding," accepted by The Daily News several years ago, was said to be the first short story bought by that newspaper.

After that Henderson's stories appeared frequently in that newspaper, his "Harlem After Midnight" being the most recent. It was published in The Daily News early this month, and has created much favorable comment among Daily News readers, according to the Story Editor.

Finishing Novel

Henderson, who has a wife, Mrs. Letty Horn Henderson, also a Tuskegee graduate, and a six-year-old son, is now putting the finishing touches on a novel of Negro life in the South, which is to be published some time in the spring. In this book, as in his other stories, he tells of people whom he has obsergved at close range. His novel, when it is finished, is expected to be one of the few serious works attempted by a Negro with his own people as the main theme.

One of the mainfeatures of all of Henderson's stories is that they are intensely human and have less of the artificial flavor in them than is usually encountered in stories in which the Negro plays the most important role. Most of them are thought up, he says, between his chores in The Daily News office and are written in his Bronx home.

George Wylie Henderson.

GEORGE WYLIE HENDERSON

Frontier Nurses

NURSES ON HORSEBACK. By Ernest Poole. Illustrated. 168 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

NOT very much has yet been published about the service given by the Frontier Nurses down in the isolated mountain region of Kentucky, although there has been a book or two and some articles describing the work. Ernest Poole's new volume, therefore, will introduce many readers to a new subject that is alive with human interest, most appealing in its story of happy and willing sacrifice and beneficent results, intriguing and picturesque in its background. The social welfare experiment of providing trained nurses for work among the Kentucky mountaineers was instituted seven years ago by Mary Breckenridge, who began in Leslie County with herself and two other trained nurse-midwives. Now twenty-eight nurses, with three supervisors, serve a region of eight hundred square miles, including seven counties, and have in their care eight thousand people, while they serve almost twice as many in various ways from time to time. Ernest Poole, a novelist who has always had a social conscience, spent several weeks with the Frontier Nurses last Fall, observed the conditions under which they give their service, made friends with the mountain people, talked much with Mary Breckenridge about her plans and hopes, heard endless stories about the men, women and children of the region, the adventures of the nurses, the mischances of mountain trails. He has put it all into this very vivid, human, interesting and moving book. No one ought to miss it who is interested in any form of that social welfare work of which the Frontier Nurses is the newest form and the most engaging adventure. Nor should any one miss it who enjoys reading about the lives and characters of the Kentucky mountaineers, for they throng through the pages—quaint, upstanding, compelling respect.

PAUL GREEN'S NEW BOOK ON "PO' WHITES"

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—In a new novel, recently published, "The Laughing Pioneer," Paul Green, instructor at the University of North Carolina and author of the play, "In Abraham's Bosom," which won the Pulitzer prize in 1927, essays, in a note, to describe the three types of inhabitants of the South.

He defines these types as the property owner, the poor white and the Negro, all emerging in distinct form after the Civil War.

The "poor white," Mr. Green asserts, "has produced nothing except himself, and will not for a long time to come. The narrow moralism of the Scotch settlers has carried on in him, Methodist and Baptist, and he goes oppressed by the world and by the strait-jacket of his religion.

"The justice and comedy of living have been squeezed out and left him sour-souled, and the cramp of poverty, the clutch of ignorance and evil dreams have gnarled him into bitterness. And when sometimes the voice of song and poetry arise as an exception by his doorstep he looks suspiciously upon it, and most often thinks it fraught with levity of the devil, the dark swamps and blasphemy against the Holy Ghost."

Describes Classes

The property-owning class, Mr. Green describes as "the banker, the lawyer, storekeeper, the fertilizer dispenser, the horse trader, and, in these later days, the automobile agent."

These, he says: "with pencil and paper, adding machines and the mystic manipulation of numbers—the short-term note, the long term note, the slap of good-fellowship upon the shoulder, the intimate statement as to trust and honesty, he gathers from the Negro and poor white their 10, 20 and 30 per cent, and sweats them greviously with his mortgages—just as he himself, in turn, is sweated by the big man further north. And year after year they pay their toll from the lonely plowman's furrow that leads but to sickness and the grave."

The Negro remains at the bottom of the social scale, Mr. Green points out. "The poor white can never get so low that there is not the Negro beneath him to look up and call him 'Mister,'" he says. "The loneliness and helplessness of nothing beneath are not so acutely known to him as the black man."

"In order to survive and keep his mind, the Negro has built himself a refuge in a world apart, where social castes and oppressions and evils of torment are not allowed," Mr. Green declares. "Ignorant and poor and handicapped in goods, tools and instruments, he has had to depend for inner release upon his own natural endowments as a human being. In this case it was his voice. He has learned to sing.

"His religion has become a song, his life has been eased by song. And out of his great need he has produced an art—his folksong and spiritual. But he is unconscious of its meaning to the world out yonder, a world he does not know and one that in the main is ignorant of him."

A Negro Portrait

INCHIN' ALONG. By Welbourn Kelley. 277 pp. New York: William Morrow & Co. $2.50.

IN "Inchin' Along" Welbourn Kelley has drawn a full-length portrait of the kind of Negro who very seldom finds his way into novels. Dink Britt, the central figure of the present story, has little in common with the lazy, irresponsible, humorous Negro of the beloved Southern tradition, with the Negro who is tolerated and abused and spoiled by his white masters, exploited in his youth and cared for out of charity in his old age. Dink knew why it was that his Negro neighbors lived in perpetual servitude, why it was that they could work faithfully year by year and remain always in debt on the books of the white man who owned their land—on books, incidentally, which they were never permitted to see. Dink refused to become a share cropper. Instead he worked for day wages until he had saved enough money to buy sixty acres of not very desirable land. The white man who sold it to him was complacent about Dink's ambitions. Indeed, he offered to bet any one the price of the land that he would have it back again inside two years, as soon as Dink began to let the place go to pieces and run into debt.

He was mistaken in this, because Dink, since he was working for himself and had something to work for, was willing to put in fourteen hours a day on the land. He raised enough cotton his first season to take care of his current expenses and build himself a two-room cabin which was better—and every one marveled mightily at this—than many of the cabins of the poor whites. He bought a mule and a heifer, and, since now for the first time he could afford to think of marriage, he selected a wife for himself, a comely young Negress from another neighborhood.

Dink's way was not an easy one. The white men of the district looked with growing disfavor upon his prosperity. They refused to sell him any more land; and finally, as a joke which was hugely appreciated throughout the countryside, they took advantage of his illiteracy and sold him, for $500, a tract of land which proved, when surveyed, to be an old pond. Dink's first child is born white, as a result of the attentions of a young overseer on a neighboring farm, attentions which Dink discovers but is not allowed to resent.

The figure of Dink Britt emerges with great power and reality—so much so, in fact, that one concludes he is, if not an actual portrait, at least a composite portrait of Negroes the author himself has observed. His problems are intensely vivid; and if there is a flaw at all in the clear, crisp, unornamented fashion in which they are presenfed, it is one of too great generalization. More happens to Dink, after all, than one would expect to happen to a single individual, however conspicuous. He is made to endure nearly every ill, to suffer under nearly every discrimination that the white man out of his considerable ingenuity has devised for the subjection of the Negro. Short of a lynching, and Dink only narrowly escapes that, he is victimized almost endlessly. One's sympathies, which are keen at first because Mr. Kelley has been very successful in enlisting them, tend to flag toward the end because of a surfeit of matter which should evoke them.

Nevertheless, one cannot praise too much a novel written with such sincerity, such economy, such artistic discretion as "Inchin' Along" consistently displays.

Book Review

"NICODEMUS AND HIS LITTLE SISTER"

By Inez Hogan
(E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.—New York City)

This little book is for the kiddies. In story form and illustrations it is prepared especially for them. Each story and incident is amusingly illustrated in black and white sketches with a goodly number of red, presumably the favorite color of Negroes, worked in.

Nicodemus is a raggedy, barefoot, little boy, and his little baby sister, who is also raggedy and barefoot, with hair that seems to sprout from her head like needles is turned over to Nicodemus to watch while the mother is busy with her tub and clothes. According to the illustrations both of these youngsters are coal-scuttle brunettes.

* * *

Nicodemus has quite a time taking care of his little sister. As long as he holds her hand she is all right but the moment he lets go of her she is constantly getting into some trouble and Nicodemus is forever busy freeing his little sister from the ire of billy goats; runaway go-carts; wild bears; and old-fashioned country well-sweeps.

Of course, Nicodemus loves his little sister, which is clearly sn by the chance he takes in rescuing his sister after he invariably lets her get away from his control at odd moments. The antics of these two kids as told and illustrated by Inez Hogan will bring much laughter and amusement to many other little kiddies.

—Clifford C. Mitchell

Book Review

PAUL GREEN DESCRIBES EMPTY, NARROW LIVES OF SOUTHERN "PO' WHITES"

(An ANP Review)

In a novel, recently published, "The Laughing Pioneer," Paul Green, instructor at the University of North Carolina and author of the play, "In Abraham's Bosom," which won the Pulitzer prize in 1927, essays, in a note, to describe the three types of inhabitants of the South.

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WAY DOWN SOUTH

By Clarence Muse and David Arlen. David Graham Fischer, Publisher. Hollywood, Cal.

Clarence Muse is widely known for his recent work in motion pictures which have come out of Hollywood, but our most vivid recollection of this famous personality is his interpretation of a scene from "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" at a church concert in a small town. We remember his asking silence and attention of an audience of handshaking church members and callow youths, and, what is more remarkable, getting it. At that time he was known for his work with the Lafayette players and for his ability as a singer. Here again we have a new angle on his versatility in the book "Way Down South," in which he collaborates with David Arlen, a Hollywood publicity agent.

It is a chronicle of the eventful life of a colored theatrical company on tour for the T. O. B. A. circuit. Dusty McLain is the producer of the "Charleston Dandies" and the chief character in the story. It is he who makes arrangements, satisfies disgruntled troupers, pays the bills and somehow manages to save the scenery and costumes from attachment by creditors. The company travels from Chicago to New Orleans and back. There are humorous situations as well as sad ones, but these show folk manage to keep going.

The first edition of "Way Down South" is limited to 1,000 copies. It is a beautiful piece of work. The wood cuts by Blanding Sloan are very well executed.

BOOK WORM

Loot. T. H. Alexander. Southwest Press, Dallas, 1932.

A NOVEL dealing with the ins and outs of a gubernatorial election is particularly timely just now when the political cauldron all over our country is seething and boiling.

"Loot" opens in the wide halls of Colonel Steele's colonial-columned home—"Traveler's Rest"—"The velvet southern air was the surety of spring and promise of summer." . . . . A locust tree put on her wedding garments of fragrant white blossoms. Across the winding gravel to the pike, behind the box bushes, a small flock of sheep grazed on the lawn. . . . "From the stables in back a horse whinnied and from a more distant spot came the put-put of a tractor plow". With the colonel on the broad gallery are his faithful, white-haired negro butler, Shad, and his daughter Julia, "twenty-five and a living proof that many gentlemen, southern gentlemen at least, prefer brunettes".

Enter the book's hero, John Ambler, "more than six feet tall with an unruly thatch of blond hair and the look of eternal youth in his blue eyes and care-free smile"—John Ambler, candidate for governor and—in love with Julia Steele.

The story moves swiftly, holding the absorbed attention of the reader to its climax, when the old colonel gives his life to save a negro boy, grandson of old "Shad" from the fury of a drunken mob leaving his adored daughter to the love of John Ambler, newly elected governor of the state.

* * * *

All the treachery, chicanery, wire-pulling and general bother and boredom which a state political campaign has become are laid bare in the pages of this book. There are political meetings and long drawn-out speakings with the numerous gentlemen who will introduce the mayor who will introduce the speaker who will introduce the speaker of the evening—there is the adventuress who is "planted" in Ambler's hotel room to discredit him—the torchlight procession—the canard which the "machine" wishes to broadcast against Ambler's opponent—all the properties of a hard-fought political campaign, somewhat softened by the gracious ways and customs of the still picturesque South.

The author of "Loot", the "dean of southern newspaper columnists and the one man in the southland who knows the inside of political trickery, political corruption and governmental graft and wastefulness" delves deep into the subject of taxation and shows his readers why citizens of this country are being constantly burdened by more and more taxation and why the cost of government is growing day by day.

On three counts "Loot" is well worth reading—for its abundant atmosphere—its deep insight into the game of politics "as is" and for its characterization and the power of its swift-moving plot.

—E. W. C.

Bibliography – 1932

BIOGRAPHY OF STOREY, NAACP LEADER, OUT

Refused to Shake Hands with Producer of "Birth of Nation."

WAS SECRETARY TO CHAS. SUMNER

Won 3 N.A.A.C.P. Cases Before Supreme Court.

By MARY WHITE OVINGTON

'PORTRAIT OF AN INDEPENDENT MOORFIELD STOREY"—By Mark DeWolfe Howe. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price $3.50.

At length we have a biography of the man of whom Judge James M. Morton, Jr. said: "I doubt in the whole history of the colored race in this country any man except Abraham Lincoln ever put more effective work for it." It is a biography all must enjoy for it is told in Storey's own words, in his letters and diary. We see him, the popular young Harvard man, the Bostonian in Washington as Chas. Sumner's secretary, the Boston lawyer whose wisdom and acumen became increasingly recognized, the public-spirited citizen. One gets a clear idea of the many matters in which he took a profound interest.

Miss Ovington

Sumner's Secretary

The most interesting part covers from November, 1867 to May, 1869, when he was Sumner's secretary. His life in Washington was all that a brilliant young man of good family might desire. He sat at the end of Sumner's table and met famous statesmen and men of letters. An evening with Dickens is vividly described. He liked society, was a good dancer, met many attractive young girls and chose one of them, a Washingtonian, for his wife.

He did legal research for Sumner and decided that law would be his career. His account of the impeachment of President Johnson is excellent reading. Storey saw, what we are constantly taught to-day to forget, the attempt on the part of the Southern states when the war was over to reinslave the black man. His sympathies were with Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, but he regretted at times. the flippant conduct of the impeachment. He was disgusted and disappointed at the way the opponents of Johnson handled their case. From his youth on Storey believed in the dignity of the law

President, N.A.A.C.P.

The book describes his anti-imperialism, leading to an untiring effort to secure Philippine independence. It tells of his increased success in law, of his election to the presidency of the American Bar Association. His devotion to the cause rather than the party was the key-note of his career. And his biography as president of the N.A.A.C.P. from 1910 onward "may be counted his most constructive piece of work in the field of public service."

Won Three Cases

We of the national association who worked with him, realize how untiring that work was. He won three great cases before the supreme court, the grandfather clause case the segregation case and the case of the Arkansas peons. For this important work he charged nothing. The association's debt to him could never be paid. But it is good to realize as one reads the biography that Moorfield Storey knew of the affection and respect given to him by colored people all over the country, people who had never seen him but who venerated him for his inestimable work in behalf of justice to their race. At his 80th birthday letters of congratulations and gratitude poured in upon him.

Snubbed Dave Griffith

Perhaps his biographer makes him somewhat cold. But he was not cold to those who understood him. The Boston people especially knew of the flame in his heart. I would add an incident that I saw. When the hearing on the "Birth of a Nation" was over, and the mayor of Boston had professed himself as unable to stop the performance, Griffith, the producer of this pernicious moving picture, in a charming manner, came up to Mr. Storey and, offering his hand, said he was glad to meet him. Storey's hand remained at his side. "I do not see why I should shake hands with you, Mr. Griffith," he said. Griffith turned away, amazed and chagrined.

I shall never forget the look in Mrs. Butler R. Wilson's eyes, with quick tears. "It was wonderful of you, Mr. Storey," she gasped. No wonder her husband said to me as we sat together at Moorfield Storey's funeral. "I used to walk along the embankment behind Mr. Storey and seeing his step grow less steady, think that we could not let him go. He was like no other friend." Boston has lost her great Independent.

No Lookers On

We of the association should remember his words written to the branches who congratulated him on his birthday. "We have only to stand fast," he said, "only to persevere in asserting our rights, and we cannot be beaten. Take no backward step, urge our fellow-citizens to join our organization, to fight with us and not to stand by mere lookers-on. That is a position of which every colored man should be ashamed. His help is needed and the larger our force the sooner will come our sure success."

He died before he saw that sure success but his faith remains.

Inchin' Along. By Welbourn Kelley. Julian Peterkin says that "Inchin' Along is a tale convincingly told." It is a story with plenty of action in which Dink Britt, a Negro farmer, loved the soil of his old Alabama.

"Just-a inchin' along,
Just-a inchin' along."

The story of the struggles and the efforts at hard labor which Dink endured from day to day to get on his feet is feelingly told, for he was indeed a builder. The writer has not failed in the real climax of power. (William Morrow & Co., New York.)

A Southerner Writes Of The South

LOOT, by T. H. Alexander; Southwest Press, Dallas, Texas, 1932; 186 pages. $2.00.

We Southerners seldom have an opportunity to read a book about ourselves written by one of us. Here is just such a book.

This reviewer has had the pleasure of knowing Col. Alexander personally and of knowing him by reputation for several years. Often referred to as "the dean of Southern newspaper columnists," Mr. Alexander has been a prominent Tennessee newspaperman for several years. His daily column is widely read, and appeared in The Advertiser for a few months several years ago. He lives in Nashville.

He is one Southerner who really knows the inside of political intrigue and corruption and governmental graft and wastefulness. Mr. Alexander for many years "covered" politics and the Legislature in Tennessee, where politics probably is about as tainted as in her sister States of the South—no more, no less. He is well informed and this is his first novel.

Obviously it is his first novel. There are not literary flourishes—no ultra dramatic plots. This is a simple story, simply told, of the regime of a chivalrous old-time Southerner who held the political destinies of his State within his hand—even as chivalrous old political bosses of the Southland have controlled their States since before slavery was an issue.

Mr. Alexander paints a stirring novel against the background of present-day politics, its scene laid here in this section he knows so well. He also pauses to point out clearly why taxes constantly increase and why the cost of government is steadily growing by leaps and [illegible] will continue to grow.

The [illegible] story falls naturally into its setting and moves with rapidity to a climax that could occur only in these agrarian States of ours. The daughter of the old political boss and the man he made governor loved each other, but their romance was no delicate, fragile thing of story books. It was a real human love whose course ran roughly enough to make it surprisingly true to life.

And this is a novel of politics, not romance. The love element is subordinated to the real theme throughout the book.

John Ambler was an ambitious young plantation owner, a neighbor of Col. Gid Steele, who controlled his State's political future. John's grandfather and Col Steele's father served in the same regiment during the War Between the States. John loved Julia Steele.

Col. Steele succeeded in making John Ambler governor. Gov. Ambler's program was finally enacted. Col. Steele's succuent preelection-promised pork was dished out rapidly and obediently from the State political barrel. But Gov. Ambler balked when the man who shoved him into the gubernatorial chair demanded he sign a bill favoring the even then unpopular "power trust", which was about as mythical and imaginary then as it is today. The ensuing dispute between the Governor and the Colonel moves quickly to a climax. And what a climax!

LOOT lays bare for the reader the deftly-woven political machinations in such a manner as surely will awaken him to the need of sweeping reforms in this tax-ridden nation of ours.

No Southerner should miss reading LOOT. And that any Southerner could read it and fail to be thrilled and entertained is incomprehensible.—THOMAS BROWN, Jr.

New Books

OUT OF WEDLOCK, by William S. Henry, Richard G. Badger, Publisher. Boston, Mass. $2.

MARY TANNER, a beautiful colored woman is for twenty-two years the common-law wife of the Mayor of Galveston and the mother of his five illegitimate children. Upon his death she forms an organization for the purpose of stamping out conditions which enable white men to prey upon women like herself. She enlists the aid of a Rev. Mr. Jones, with whom she had been in love for many years, her son and daughter, and many others.

The plot is meagre and unconvincing and whatever dramatic action it might have had is lost in the too frequent use of Biblical quotations. The book is poorly written and badly printed. There is very little to make it more than a third-rate novel.

N. A. G.

"NEGROES ON THE ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND"

Brief History of the Colored People of Newport

By Charles A. Battle

Price $1.00

— On Sale at —

CLARKE'S NEWS STORE
WEST'S PHARMACY

Copies may also be obtained from the writers, 79 William St.

Rural Economics As Affecting Negro Migration To Be New Study By Professor

WASHINGTON.—One hundred and twenty-four Negro industrial, commercial and research organizations are listed alphabetically wherever they happen to fit into the general lists of the new issue of "Industrial and Commercial Organizations of the United States," revised edition for 1931. This represents an increase from 54 listed in the 1928 issue, and only two in the issue of 1926. The improved representation is a creditable reflection upon the efforts of James A. Jackson, business specialist, to garner such information concerning Negro business organizations as would assist in placing our commercial interests in a taken-for-granted place with the business folk of the country.

The book contains 386 pages, and lists 2,634 interstate, national and international organizations, 3,000 state and territorial bodies, and 13,625 local organizations, making 19,000 in all.

28 National Organizations

Scattered through these different divisions are 28 national Negro organizations, 2 interstate bodies, 16 state groups and 78 local industrial and commercial organizations of the race.

In this connection, Mr. Jackson announces that the Small Business section has more than 250 Negro bodies indexed in its files; but that some of these are not listed in the publication because they were learned of by this office after John Ambler Smith, who compiled the publication, had sent his manuscript to press. Still others were not included because they neglected to answer the questionaire sent out by the compilers office for the purpose of verifying information.

The book is made up in buckram and is 9¼ by 6 inches in size. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, from the Department of Commerce, or from any of the more than fifty District offices of the Department located in the principal cities of the country. The price is 85 cents, just sufficient to cover the cost of printing.

Five Virginia Negro business organizations are mentioned in the book.

Bispop C. H. Phillips Writes

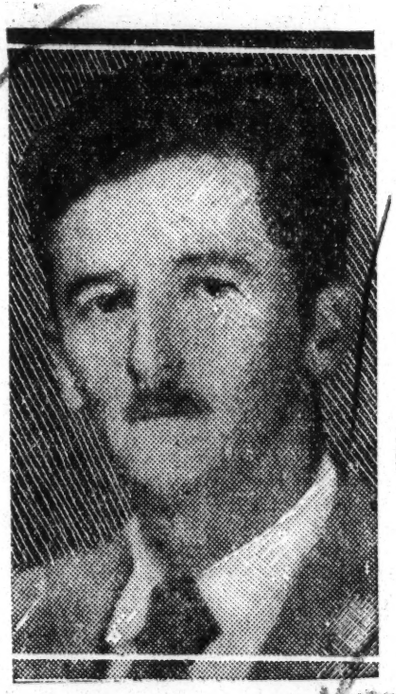
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 28—Bishop Charles Henry Phillips, A. M., D.D.LL.D., eminent scholar and internationally known clergyman, Cleveland, Ohio, announced here this week that he had completed his autobiography, entitled, "From the Farm to the Bishopric," his third book. The other two books were written several years ago, the first being "Phillips' History of the Colored Methodist Episcopal" which has in the last few years been revised into a second book entitled. "Phillips' History of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Revised and Enlarged."

The author has had a varied and eventful career, having been born in Milledgeville, Georgia, January 17, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Milledgeville and at Walden University (formerly Central Tennessee college), Nashville, Tennessee, and at Meharry Medical College, also located at Nashville. For many years, he was recognized as the most powerful figure in the entire C. M. E. church and has the distinction of having represented the C. M. E. church on many auspicous occasions with great dignity and much credit to himself, his church and race. He has been a delegate to the World's Ecumenical Methodist Conference from his church for forty years, and has the distinction of having been a delegate to that august body more times than any other person, irrespective of race or denomination.

Bishop Phillips, who presides over the Second Episcopal district of his church, was elected to the episcopacy by the General Conference of the C. M. E. church at historic Capers chapel, Nashville, Tennessee, in May, 1902. His election came in response to a demand on the part of the clerical and lay element throughout the church that he be elected to the episcopacy. It was the first and only time in ths history o fthe C. M. E. denomination that only one bishop was elected in a C. M. E. general conference, and that high type of character and fine record of distinguished and signal service rendered by him, caused this action on the part of his church. He served the church in the capacity of mission preacher, circuit pastor, station pastor, presiding elder, college president and general officer as well. He was elected to the episcopacy from the editorship of The Christian Index, the official organ of the C. M. E. denomination.

In his recent book, "From the Farm to the Bishopric," Bishop Phillips traces and reviews many interesting incidents of thie life and sets them forth in bold relief in such a way as to be interesting, illuminating, inspirational and informational. The book which will come from the press within the next few weeks contains approximately 250 pages, will be neatly bound and printed on very fine book paper. It is expected that it will have a large circulation throughout the world, and will be used as a historical document to be preserved in the archives of history of the C. M. E. denomination.

The learned episcopate has made four trips abroad. having spent some time in most of the leading and historical cities of Continental Europe. On several of his trips abroad. he spoke before some o fthe most aristocratic audiences of England and France. He frequently spoke at City Roads' chapel in England, and was extended invitation to fill that pulpit in London during the fall of this year, but was compelled to forego the trip, lest he experience too great a hazard to his health at such an advance age. His counsel is frequently sought on matters affecting the Negro race and his advice is invariably followed. He is recognized as "the sage" of his church. He presided over the California annual conference at Pasadena near here this week.



WILLIAM FAULKNER

Thwarted Souls

LIGHT IN AUGUST. By William Faulkner. Harrison Smith and Robert Haas, New York. 480 pp. $2.50.

By A. B. BERND

The late Arnold Daly once presented to the New York public a blood-and-thunder play called The Tavern. After its first half hour or so the audience, unable longer to stand the strain its turgid language and chronicle of violence placed upon their intelligence, burst into unrestrained laughter. Thereafter Daly, wise in the theater, continued to present the piece seriously. But, instead of billing it as melodrama, he called it a burlesque. And it marched on to resounding success.

Somewhat the same experience comes to the reader of Mr. Faulkner's newest book. After its first couple of hundred pages, it suddenly, by its very cumulation of morbidity, grows funny. The "Ugh!" of disgust changes to the giggle of incredulity. Such things, one decides, cannot be, even in the small and unlovely Mississippi town of this novelist's imaginings. The only way to accept this tale and still maintain one's self-respect, is to look upon the book as a rollicking exaggeration of its author's previous works, Mr. Julian Green's charming collection of psychopaths, and other exhibits in the Krafft-Ebing gallery of fiction. In Light in August, William Faulkner has o'ershot himself.

Store of Incident

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Along the course of this tale passes a nightmare procession of baffled and perverted personages. One woman, Lena, about to bear the child of a man to whom she is not married, marches clear-eyed toward a destiny she is not quite aware of. For the rest, there are souls thwarted and inarticulate almost to the point of horror,—Christmas and his various victims and his bootlegger pal, Brown, the clandestine preacher Bunch and his deposed-clergyman friend Hightower, the old men who speak in King James version and their brow-beaten wives who secrete money or dress in purple silk and plumed hat to visit the cell of a criminal grandson.

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Rural Economics As Affecting Negro Migration To Be New Study By Professor

WASHINGTON.—One hundred and twenty-four Negro industrial, commercial and research organizations are listed alphabetically wherever they happen to fit into the general lists of the new issue of "Industrial and Commercial Organizations of the United States," revised edition for 1931. This represents an increase from 54 listed in the 1928 issue and only two in the issue of 1926. The improved representation is a creditable reflection upon the efforts of James A. Jackson, business specialist, to garner such information concerning Negro business organizations as would assist in placing our commercial interests in a taken-for-granted place with the business folk of the country.

The book contains 386 pages, and lists 2,634 interstate, national and international organizations, 3,000 state and territorial bodies, and 13,625 local organizations, making 19,000 in all.

28 National Organizations

Scattered through these different divisions are 28 national Negro organizations, 2 interstate bodies, 16 state groups and 78 local industrial and commercial organizations of the race.

In this connection, Mr. Jackson announces that the Small Business section has more than 250 Negro bodies indexed in its files; but that some of these are not listed in the publication because they were learned of by this office after John Ambler Smith, who compiled the publication, had sent his manuscript to press. Still others were not included because they neglected to answer the questionaire sent out by the compilers office for the purpose of verifying information.

The book is made up in buckram and is 9¼ by 6 inches in size. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, from the Department of Commerce, or from any of the more than fifty District offices of the Department located in the principal cities of the country. The price is 85 cents, just sufficient to cover the cost of printing.

Five Virginia Negro business organizations are mentioned in the book.

Bispop C. H. Phillips Writes

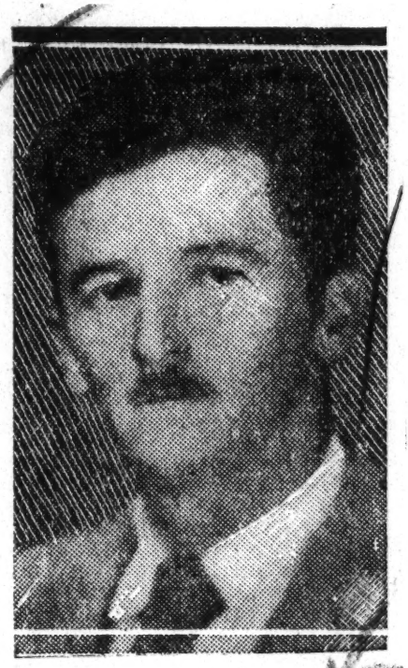
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 28—Bishop Charles Henry Phillips, A. M., D.D.LL.D., eminent scholar and internationally known clergyman, Cleveland, Ohio, announced here this week that he had completed his autobiography, entitled, "From the Farm to the Bishopric," his third book. The other two books were written several years ago, the first being "Phillips' History of the Colored Methodist Episcopal" which has in the last few years been revised into a second book entitled. "Phillips' History of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, Revised and Enlarged."

The author has had a varied and eventful career, having been born in Milledgeville, Georgia, January 17, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Milledgeville and at Walden University (formerly Central Tennessee college), Nashville, Tennessee, and at Meharry Medical College, also located at Nashville. For many years, he was recognized as the most powerful figure in the entire C. M. E. church and has the distinction of having represented the C. M. E. church on many auspicous occasions with great dignity and much credit to himself, his church and race. He has been a delegate to the World's Ecumenical Methodist Conference from his church for forty years, and has the distinction of having been a delegate to that august body more times than any other person, irrespective of race or denomination.

Bishop Phillips, who presides over the Second Episcopal district of his church, was elected to the episcopacy by the General Conference of the C. M. E. church at historic Capers chapel, Nashville, Tennessee, in May, 1902. His election came in response to a demand on the part of the clerical and lay element throughout the church that he be elected to the episcopacy. It was the first and only time in ths history o fthe C. M. E. denomination that only one bishop was elected in a C. M. E. general conference, and that high type of character and fine record of distinguished and signal service rendered by him, caused this action on the part of his church. He served the church in the capacity of mission preacher, circuit pastor, station pastor, presiding elder, college president and general officer as well. He was elected to the episcopacy from the editorship of The Christian Index, the official organ of the C. M. E. denomination.

In his recent book, "From the Farm to the Bishopric," Bishop Phillips traces and reviews many interesting incidents of thie life and sets them forth in bold relief in such a way as to be interesting, illuminating, inspirational and informational. The book which will come from the press within the next few weeks contains approximately 250 pages, will be neatly bound and printed on very fine book paper. It is expected that it will have a large circulation throughout the world, and will be used as a historical document to be preserved in the archives of history of the C. M. E. denomination.

The learned episcopate has made four trips abroad. having spent some time in most of the leading and historical cities of Continental Europe. On several of his trips abroad, he spoke before some o fthe most aristocratic audiences of England and France. He frequently spoke at City Roads' chapel in England, and was extended invitation to fill that pulpit in London during the fall of this year but was compelled to forego the trip lest he experience too great a hazard to his health at such an advance age. His counsel is frequently sought on matters affecting the Negro race and his advice is invariably followed. He is recognized as "the sage" of his church. He presided over the California annual conference at Pasadena near here this week.



WILLIAM FAULKNER

Thwarted Souls

LIGHT IN AUGUST. By William Faulkner. Harrison Smith and Robert Haas, New York. 480 pp. $2.50.

By A. B. BERND

The late Arnold Daly once presented to the New York public a blood-and-thunder play called The Tavern. After its first half hour or so the audience, unable longer to stand the strain, its turgid language and chronicle of violence placed upon their intelligence, burst into unrestrained laughter. Thereafter Daly, wise in the theater, continued to present the piece seriously. But, instead of billing it as melodrama, he called it a burlesque. And it marched on to resounding success.

Somewhat the same experience comes to the reader of Mr. Faulkner's newest book. After its first couple of hundred pages, it suddenly, by its very cumulation of morbidity, grows funny. The "Ugh!" of disgust changes to the giggle of incredulity. Such things, one decides, cannot be, even in the small and unlovely Mississippi town of this novelist's imaginings. The only way to accept this tale and still maintain one's self-respect, is to look upon the book as a rollicking exaggeration of its author's previous works, Mr. Julian Green's charming collection of psychopaths, and other exhibits in the Krafft-Ebing gallery of fiction. In Light in August, William Faulkner has o'ershot himself.

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Bibliography - 1932

BOOK REVIEWS

"INFANTS OF THE SPRING"

By Wallace Thurman

(The Macauley Company—New York City)

After much difficulty, I secured and read, Wallace Thurman's, "Infants of the Spring," and after having read it I am still in a mental haze as to its contents, being somewhat in the position as some of Thurman's characters in the morning following one of their all night gin-soaked lustful revelries.

Of course, I remember that the scene is in Harlem and the characters, for the most part, are drawn from that group considered as cosmopolitan bohemians, of mixed races and nationalities. We are taken behind the scenes in their daily lives and, perhaps, discovered why their creativeness is not more generally known, for their energy seems to be spent in creating bizzarre and sensuous means of social entertainment which some of the artists defend as necessary and inspirational atmosphere.

From their conversations we receive snatches of various worldly subjects and from their activities we observe every form of human passion, including free love, rape, miscegenation, homosexuality and a general verbal expression of feeling and opinion on each.

The characters are entirely too numerous and they flit to and fro so rapidly that individual descriptions are impractical in this short comment but taking them in general they will avidly entertain all readers who seek unadulterated bits of real life in their fiction. Wallace Thurman's "Infants" are torridly adolescent, physically, if not mentally.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE
JUN 5 1932

A PLANTATION BOYHOOD

(Editorial Correspondence.)

MIDWAY, GA.—A reader in Newberry, S. C., who has found some diversion in letters of this correspondence, dealing with Midway church (1752-1869)—so-called because situated midway between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers—has thoughtfully lent the writer an engaging little volume published 40 years ago, entitled "Plantation Life Before Emancipation," by the Rev. R. Q. Mallard, D. D. (Richmond, Va.; Whittet and Shepperson).

Robert Quarterman Mallard, many years pastor of Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian church in New Orleans, was a son of Midway in a peculiar and special sense: born in the community, of the original Puritan stock, he grew to manhood on a plantation half a mile down the Sunbury road, which was "next but one" to the church; he was named for that Quarterman of the patriarchal line who was 24 years pastor at Midway; he married a daughter of Midway; and in his first years in the ministry he was assistant to the noble Charles Colcock Jones in his missionary work among the Midway Negroes. Though the area normally covered by their labors was but 20 square miles, they had work aplenty; for even by the census of 1830 (the blacks had greatly increased by 1860), there were in this community, officially styled "the Fifteenth Company district of Liberty county," no fewer than 4,540 Negroes, "owing to the lands being suitable to the production of rice and Sea-Island cotton."

Interest shown in prior letters regarding Midway induces the reprinting here of a chapter from Doctor Mallard's book, which may evoke for some readers bred down-state similar recollections of a boy's life on a rice and Sea-Island cotton plantation. Doctor Mallard writes of a time prior to 1860.

BOOK REVIEW

By THERESA A. DOUGLAS

"Red Dusk," by Celeste Dunbar Lindsay, published by Lincoln MacVeagh, the Dial Press, 152 W. 13th street, New York City. Price $2.

"Red Dusk" depicts the typical life of a Southern village where one must abide by conventions; where everyone's business is the concern of his or her neighbor.

Peggie MacDonald, a very young and beautiful widow, was confronted with the problem of bringing up her child in such a community. The author draws a vivid picture of Southern life, where the inevitable Negro question is treated from somewhat different angle as found in most fiction. However, the double standard of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness between black and white in the Southland is well brought out.

It is evident that the title gains its significance from the beautiful clay hills that are found in South and are most suggestive of Georgia.

A SURVEY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

"At Home with the Savage," by J. H. Driberg. G. Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C. 7s. 6d net.

Prof. Driberg's new book on anthropology, intended to give the general reader an insight into some of the problems of the modern science, is not altogether happily named, for the result of studying "At Home with the Savage" is to make one realise that there are no "savages," unless that word be limited to those possessing few of the material adjuncts of Western civilisation. While making no attempt to give more than a general view of anthropological matters, Prof. Driberg's work naturally receives a strong African flavour from his own experience as an administrative officer in Uganda and the Sudan. However, he neither falls, nor allows his readers to fall, into the error of supposing that personal knowledge of one people is sufficient authority for the solution of superficially similar questions among others, so that the African influence about his book nowhere degenerates into mere bias.

It is many years since Oliver Goldsmith railed at "Savants" who achieved notoriety, by enlarging, in useless and boring detail, on unimportant facts, but so slowly has the idea been taken up that Prof. Driberg is to-day a pioneer of those who hold that the dry dust of custom is of little more concern to applied anthropology than is a detailed knowledge of the properties of stearin to the child blowing bubbles. Although his book is by intent in the "popular" class, he does not lead his readers astray after picturesque barbarism, but rather shows that "savage" cultures are the direct result of high human intelligence adapting all the knowledge within its experience to the needs of its group, be that family, clan, or tribe. There is no suggestion, as some would have it, that group-mentality dominates primitive peoples any more than the existence of social conventions and of such corrective institutions as prisons shows that it dominates us, but there is a direct statement that since culture, as far as tribal light goes, is more generally distributed than among ourselves, the effect of freaks working by themselves is felt more widely and directly, and consequently any great departure from the normal is discouraged.

How religion and magic fill up the gaps between human knowledge and human experience is clearly shown, and the author emphasises the point that this is not because there is any special "kink" in mentality, but merely, owing to the greater breadth of the gaps, a greater dependence on the agencies represented among our own people by their belief in crystal-gazing, the number 13, or mascots. In view of the attention at present being given to "witchcraft," or the magic that is outside the law, Prof. Driberg clearly explains the difficulty of dealing with this by European ordinances which confer the dignity of legal recognition upon what can only be killed by the extension of true knowledge among the people. The convicted witch, like most of the spiritualists, faith-healers, and so on among ourselves, usually has no lack of defenders among those who believe in him, and, short of the uncompromising sentence of death formerly meted out to him, will always emerge from punishment with his power proved in his dupes eyes, by the fact that he has emerged.

Besides giving a wide view of the problems before anthropologists, Prof. Driberg gives many valuable hints on collecting information, and also on how *not* to do so, not forgetting to condemn the betrayal of secrets by mission converts. There is also, now that our interest is getting wider, some danger of betrayal of confidence, resulting in greater secrecy, but this is of less importance to the student of the applied science than to the seeker for the bones of the dead past, since the former has to make his deductions from the behaviour of persons living their lives before him, and is less dependent on hearsay.

The book closes with a few illustrations, drawn from East African life, of the importance of anthropology in just administration, but in ideal conditions, it might be worth while to point out, good indirect rule would quite alter their aspect, for in the cases which were not handled directly by African rulers the European official would have his own knowledge of local customs supplemented by expert African advice.

New Books

DARK DAWN, by James Gibson Taylor, Jr. The Mohawk Press, Inc. New York. $2.00.

WE are taken back, in this book, over one hundred years to the colony of St. Domingue in the Caribbean Sea. The system of slavery during the early 1800's is at its worst. The public execution of Oge and Chavannes, the mulattoes who had been leaders in a rebellion against the autocracy of the white French colonists, failed to deter the impending insurrection. The beating of the tom-toms in the hills gave warning of the secret meetings being attended by the slaves.

Raymond de Chauvillac, trying to escape the horrors of the revolution in France, comes to this island. He meets and falls in love with Camille Beauchard, the voluptuous daughter of a neighboring planter. Although a young girl, she has entered into a series of affairs that become the talk of the community. She resents Raymond's attentions to her mulatto companion and personal maid, Celina. This young lady is the sweetheart of Jean, an overseer on the Beauchard plantation and the illegitimate son of Camille's father. Jean wishes to buy Celina's freedom, but M. Beauchard refuses to sell her because her beauty appeals to him.

Celina becomes active in the plans for the slave rebellion and leads the frenzied blacks against her mistress. Jean, out of loyalty to his father and half-sister, helps them to escape and in his attempt is forced to kill Celina.

The story never reaches the dramatic climax which the author intended. In some parts the action is slow and in others too fast. Mr. Taylor gives us vivid pictures of the cruelties of the slave owner in that period. Punishments for trivial offenses rival those of the Spanish Inquisition. The most evil aspects of slavery are in evidence. There is very little to redeem the book as entertaining material. Even Camille's efforts to attract men become monotonous, as one can tell the outcome of her affair with a new man on their very first meeting. Unless you enjoy reading about the oppression of slaves and over-indulgence of plantation owners, "Dark Dawn" will bore you to tears.

Wallace Thurman's New Novel Called "Squalid" And Tawdry

NEW YORK, June 16—A reviewer in the New York Times book review Sunday called Wallace Thurman's new novel, "The Interne," "squalid and tawdry," and said "the general demoralization is so obviously and flagrantly exaggerated as to exclude from the book all semblance of what might have been a veracious picture" of conditions claimed to exist in metropolitan public hospitals.

This is the second book published by Thurman this year, the first being "Infants of the Spring." Thurman first achieved publicity as author of the novel, "Blacker the Berry."

FACTS FROM PERSONNEL STUDY OF NEGRO COLLEGE STUDENTS BY PROFESSOR AMBROSE CALIVER

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—Prof. W. H. Cowley of Ohio State University, in a review of "A Personal Study of Negro College Students," by Ambrose Caliver, and recently published by the Teachers College of Columbia University in its contributions to education, says:

"This investigation is one of the most thorough personnel studies that has come to the attention of the present reviewer. The author set out to make an analysis of the social, economic, and intellectual backgrounds of the Negro students at Fisk University in relationship to their subsequent academic progress and to other activities of nterest in their college careers.

"The subjects were four hundred fifty students who entered Fisk University during the years 1926, 1927 and 1928. He used a questionnaire device gathering information of many varieties concernng all the students investigated.

"The author's tabulation throws light on the following facts: the source of students; their background; their interests; their use of time; their extra-curricular participation; their achievement differences by sex; ther vocational interests; their intelligence; the relationship of their intellectual status and occupation of their parents; their intellectual status and the type of high schools, communities and homes from which they come.

"The material is splendidly organized and unusually comprehensive. As a result of this investigation, the author reaches several conclusions concerning the student personnel of Fisk University among which are the following: first. the improved economic status of the Negro is disclosed in the improved home background of Negro students; second, the size of family seems to have little or no influence upon the efforts made to send children to college; third, there is a great lack in the matter of extent and organization of extra-curricular life of the students both in high school and in college; fourth, students who enter Fisk with an advanced standing fail to show any superiority in the freshman test over the regularly entering freshman; fifth, there is a definite relationship between parental occupation and students' achievements; sixth, students coming from Northern cities outstrip students of the South; seventh, the intelligence of students seems to bear some relationship to the amount and kind of reading they do; eighth, there seems to be a definite relationship between the persistence of students in college and the education of their parents; ninth, home ownership, as representing one phase of the economic status of facilities, seems to have a definite relationship to those students who withdraw for financial reasons.

"These are but the more important conclusions that the author comes to as a result of his study. In general, it may be said that the investigation is one of the best that has been made in the field of student personnel administration."

History of First Negro Daily to Be Published

WASHINGTON. —(ANP)—The history of the first Negro daily newspaper ever published in North America, will be published soon by Gorham and Company, Boston.

The work will be written as an auto-biographical story by Alex L. Manley, now of Philadelphia, who was the editor of the paper, "The Daily Record," printed every afternoon, at Wilmington, N. C., until the year of 1898, when its plant was burned to the ground by maddened whites, in a terrific battle between the races, which went down in history as the "Wilmington riots of 1898," caused by an editorial written by Mr. Manley, concerning white women and Negro men, after a white daily had written one about white men and Negro women.

Many Negroes were killed in these riots, and hundreds were forced to flee the city to escape death. Many bodies were flung into the Cape Fear river during the trouble.

On its staff was Atty. Armond W. Scott, local barrister, who fled along with Mr. Manley.

Thurman's Book Rouse Critic's Ire

NEW YORK CITY.—A reviewer in the New York Times Book Review Sunday called Wallace Thurman's new novel, "The Interne," "squalid and tawdry," and said "the general demoralization is so obviously and flagrantly exaggerated as to exclude from the book all semblance of what might have been a veracious picture" of conditions claimed to exist in Metropolitan public hospitals.

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Domestic Commerce 5-30-32

NEW EDITION OF NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF COMMODITY SPECIFICATIONS ISSUED

Washington D. C.

In an effort to further the cause of standardization and increase the use of standard specifications, the Bureau of Standards recently issued a revised Directory of Specifications, containing an alphabetical list of commodities and a classified list of the specifications formulated by organizations having national recognition or agencies speaking with the authority of the Federal Government as a whole.

This information was first issued in 1925 and the present second edition was compiled at the urgent request of the State purchasing agents. To increase the usefulness of the directory, a brief statement of the use to which each commodity is put is given if this information is not self evident from the title of the specification. There is also given a brief summary of each specification so that the reader may to some extent judge for himself whether the scope of the specifications fits his particular needs. The work has been carried on cooperatively by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Bureau of Standards, in accordance with detailed plans formulated or approved by an advisory board composed of representatives of 14 national organizations interested in the preparation and unification of specifications.

Copies of the new directory issued as Miscellaneous Publication No. 130 of the Bureau of Standards, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Washington. D. C. at $1.75 each.

Bibliography-1932.

Book Review

Converted at Last!

THE NEGRO MOTHER, and Other Dramatic Recitations. By Langston Hughes. Published by The Golden Stair Press, New York. Price, 25 cents. 1-13-32

THE WEST INDIAN REVIEW, Vol. I, No. 1.

CAN you imagine the feelings of a traveler in a desert who, after many thirsty days, sees the distant glimmer of an oasis? That is the way a man feels when he sights the things he has long been fighting for. This column for four years has been agitating for Negro literature—real Negro literature. By this phrase is meant literature that is written of the Negro, by the Negro, and, most important of all, for the Negro.

The attitude of this reviewer has been condemned repeatedly by the intelligentsia, by eminent Negro authors and other specialists in Negro literature. They argue that, as the Negro forms only one-tenth of the American population, it is foolish to address yourself only to him and ignore the other nine-tenths. Obsessed with the idea of winning white readers, they have overlooked their own people. Thus we have had a flood of books playing up to white people's conception of the Negro, and another flood trying to change that conception.

Nor have they won the expected success with the white public. The critics have noticed them, but critics don't buy books; they sell them, if anything. The great book-buying masses have passed them by. If you can name one of them that has sold 30,000 copies, you will have this reviewer's joyful apology. It is said that "Home to Harlem" sold 22,000 copies; but that is the outstanding exception, if it be true. When you sell your birthright for a mess of pottage, and then don't get the pottage, you are befcoled indeed.

Langston Hughes has taken a step in the right direction. His writings used to make colored readers steam with rage; now he is a convert to common sense. It matters little how a man starts, it is what he grows into that counts, and Hughes is growing into something better and bigger. He has discoveerd (rather late, to be sure, but before the rest of the intelligentsia) that the average Negro knows little and cares less about the thing that has passed for Negro literature in the last ten years.

"The Negro Mother" is an appeal to a distinctly Negro public. It is a booklet of six poems intended for dramatic recitation, the kind you hear in church lyceums and concerts, with simple accessories.

Langston Hughes is to be heartily commended for this effort. It will not gain the praise awarded to his other efforts, the critics may toss it aside in scorn, and, indeed, in some of the verses it looks as if Hughes had made a deliberate effort to be banal. But it is a constructive move toward the development of a true Negro literature "The Negro Mother," "Dark Youth' and "The Colored Soldier," properly recited, will touch responsive chords in any average Negro audience.

Even if this effort does not succeed, one hopes that Hughes will keep on. The first step is to write the thing, the next is to get it into the hands of the people. The price is well within their reach, and all the booklet needs is a good "plugger" in the churches and lyceums.

The first issue of The West Indian Review has come up for comment. This reviewer, for one, reads it with mingled feelings. At a time when Negro unity is needed more than ever, one is disposed to regret the appearance of any agency that keeps alive and emphasizes the cleavage between the different elements of the Negro population of New York. It had been hoped that the cleavage was disappearing with the recognition of a common interest, that all the elements would coalesce in a solid and potent group.

This magazine is confined to matters pertaining to the West Indies, especially the British Islands. It discusses trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies and gives news of happenings in the islands. There is a long article on Jamaica, answering Dr Buell's article in "Opportunity."

A. M. Wendell Malliet, the writer of the article, states that the editor of "Opportunity" rejected his reply to Dr. Buell. If editors are disposed to reject articles by men of West Indian birth it is understandable, if regrettable, that West Indian men feel that to get a hearing they must have a magazine of their own.

—AUBREY BOWSER.

CHAKA, A Historical Romance, by Thomas Mofolo. *Translated from the original Sesuto by F. H. Dutton. New York: Oxford University Press. 213 pages. $3.*

It would be a pity if this remarkable book were to be ignored as a mere devotional gesture of a learned society. This is a work of art, so sincere, so strong and native, that beside it the best books of Negro writers in America are pathetically tame and tricky. The author is a Basuto, and the book was written and first published in a vernacular newspaper. While it takes the form of a novel, "Chaka" is, and was intended to be, an authentic record of the history of the Zulu imperialism. Its story is the tragedy of an ambitious man who first destroyed the peace of his people, then his own peace, in the effort to build an empire. Mofolo endows his characters with that credible dignity which only complete reality can give. (White writers, even the most sympathetic, succeed only in drawing solemn caricatures of the Negro.) His writing is virile and eloquent, and the end, where the world is seen apocalyptically in the grip of evil, is a vast and stirring achievement of the imagination.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS HE WAS

(By Carter G. Woodson)

It is very fortunate that at the psychological moment the Associated Publishers of Washington, D. C., have brought out for the small charge of $2.15 a copy Walter H. Mazyck's "George Washington and the Negro." Mr. Mazyck, a lawyer of the District of Columbia, has set a fine example of what a trained man can do to discover the truth and uproot propaganda. This author has spent years searching among the manuscripts of Washington and other contemporary documents in the capital of the nation, and this most startling and valuable book is the result of his researches.

This book comes in the nick of time. The world is turning its eyes upon George Washington in 1932 in the observance of the much talked of Bicentennial. How the various elements in our population will react to this celebration will depend to a large extent upon the interest which George Washington manifested in them. Mr. Mazyck has answered this question with respect to the Negro, and he has done so in a most satisfactory and convincing manner.

Every phase of the life of Washington which touched that of the Negro and every national or international question which he had to consider with respect to the Negro have been fully treated in this book. Negroes now at sea as to how they should participate in this celebration will find in this volume every fact and every situation worth dramatization. No other volume supplies as this does a complete account of the participation of the Negro in the American Revolution, and at the same time sets forth the claims which the race should advance for the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

In this treatment of George Washington, however, Mr. Mazyck has not tried to traduce or vilify the Father of the Country. The author has presented the facts as they are, believing that facts properly set forth will speak for themselves. Important matters which some of Washington's admirers will not enjoy seeing in print, however, are included. The book is true to history, for if certain facts were published while other equally important facts were omitted the book would descend to the level of so many others which are merely propaganda.

George Washington, as the author sees him, started life as a typical Virginia slaveholder by tradition, birth, religion, and education. He was taught to regard as beasts the Negroes on his plantation, and as a member of the militia he ran them down as one did live stock which escaped from their owners. Washington even traded in slaves as did other planters around him. When the American Revolution broke out, then, and he was appointed to lead the combined forces of the states, he had no thought of calling upon Negroes to engage in a conflict which he believed respected the liberties and privileges of white men. Washington at first was of the opinion that the admission of "any persons as soldiers, into the Army now raising ,but only such as are Freemen, will be inconsistent with the principles supported, and reflect dishonor" on the cause.

Accordingly the Negroes who had responded as "minute men" in 1775 and had participated in the early engagements like that of Bunker Hill before Washington took charge were excluded from the army. And it was only after Washington saw the inroads made on the Negro population by the British who called both slave and free to their rescue that he and his generals rescinded their early action and enlisted

groes in the cause of independence. Considered sympathetically, however, Washington should not be despised on account of this attitude, for he developed wonderfully to rise from the level of the slaveholder to the position of leading Negro soldiers in the battle for freedom. He had seen little of the exploiter. It was a new thing for him to move frequently along the streets of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston where he saw free Negroes of the eighteenth century successfully conducting business, practicing professions and clamoring for public recognition.

Some of these Negroes whom George Washington reached by these new contacts, as the author shows, must have made a deep impression upon him, for when he retired from the army to take up his abode as a slaveholder he was a harried soul. Almost every moment thereafter his mind was a battle ground between his stand for liberty and his inconsistent position of denying to others the very thing for which the American Revolution had been ought.

Around him, too, as the author brings out, stood friends of freedom like Jefferson, Kosciusko, and Lafayette, who urged that the Negroes be emancipated. The Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers of that time pressing this same duty upon him, made life less interesting than it would have been had this ghost been kept down. Washington finally became convinced that slavery was an evil; but, lacking the courage of his convictions, he would not join the anti-slavery forces. He went so far as to say that the institution should be abolished by legislative authority, but when in 1789 the Quakers filed such a petition with hif and the Federal Government he referred to their action as mischievous. In spite of himself, therefore, Washington died a slaveholder, although he did provide for the manumission of his own bondmen.

In this scholarly fashion Mr. Mazyck enables us to see the real George Washington. From this work, moreover, we get a picture not only of this central figure but of other distinguishel men touching the life of the Negroes, who, much to our surprise, figured more conspicuously in that drama than our rewriters of history would have us believe. The actual contribution of the Negro to the independence of the country, therefore, is an outstanding feature of this book.

We are all but charmed by the interesting story of the Negro thruout the conflict. We see the intrepidity of Crispus Attucks, the undaunted courage of Peter Salem, the daring exploits of Salem Poor, the invaluable service of Pompey at Stony Point, the valor displayed by the Negroes at Monmouth, the triumph of the black regiment in the battle of Rhode Island, the martyrdom of the heroes at Points Bridge, and the glorious contribution to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. It is all there like an enchanting narrative which grips the reader to the end of a beautiful romance.

Facts like these now coming to light, I am told, have converted some of our jim crow committees functioning in connection with the George Washington Bicentennial Commission list on their calendar. It is said that they are now asking for a general participation in keeping with the actual history of the American Revolution. If the fight of those who opposed such segregation has thus succeeded, we shall all have reason to rejoice and to thank Mr. Mazyck for his valuable revelations.

Two Books and Poems By Howard Professors Accepted

Two new books, "A History of the English Hymn" and a collection of Negro poems by members of the Howard University faculty have been accepted for publication.

The "History of the English Hymn" by Benjamin Brawley, professor of English is on the spring list of the Abingdon Press (The Methodist Book Concern of New York).

Two other books by Professor Brawley have just gone into new edition; a short "History of the American Negro" published by Mac Millan and "Doctor Dillard of the Jeanes Fund" published by Revell. The book of sixty poems titled "Southern Road" by Sterling N. Brown, assistant professor of English, is on the April list of publications by Harcourt Brace of New York.

Professor Brown is on leave of absence pursuing work for the doctorate in English at Harvard University.

White and Black Equal Brown

Brown America. By Edwin R. Embree. Viking Press. $2.50.

ALREADY of mixed blood to the extent of twenty-five or fifty percent--Negro, white, and Indian—the black race in America is destined speedily to disappear, according to the author of *Brown America.* Instead of being swallowed up in the white, as some have feared, it will gradually be changed to brown, as its mingled strains become increasingly diffused. A few generations, Mr. Embree thinks, will suffice to effect the change.

A picturesque and interesting speculation, and perhaps not improbable. Its chief value in this case, however, is that it affords an apt pretext for an unusually readable, sound, human book about America's major race problem. For the future of the Negro is a matter of immediate and practical importance; and it is to the present that the author gives major attention, with due regard, of course, to the historical background against which the present stands.

Brown America is an interesting book, as would be any faithful record of the amazing odyssey of the Negro from African barbarism to American slavery, and thence to freedom and culture, all within the brief span of two centuries. It is a valuable story, too, because it balances so fairly the lights and shadows of fact, encouraging on the one hand, warning and sometimes calmly indicting on the other.

On the credit side the author puts the Negro's "native dignity, grace, and good manners"; his peculiar contributions to American life, of laughter and music and art; his industry and skill; his rapid progress, since emancipation, in education, achievement, and material prosperity; his outstanding personalities. On the other side he frankly admits that "the race as a whole is still below a decent average of living conditions and achievement," beset with poverty, illiteracy and crime, its progress retarded by the arbitrary and needless denial of respect and opportunity.

As to the Negro's future, the author tells us he is "a confirmed optimist." The problem, he says, "is no longer among the unduly difficult questions of the nation." Attitudes in the South "are changing with lightning rapidity," he assures us, "with hundreds and thousands of white men aroused to demand fair play for the Negro." Credit for these changes he gives in considerable part to the South's many interracial committees.

No small part of the charm of the book is its delightful and significant biographical sketches. Particularly engaging is that of the author's grandfather, the Rev. John G. Fee, a native Kentuckian, but an earnest and untiring abolitionist, and the founder of Berea College. Twenty-two times mobbed for his convictions, he was never seriously hurt, chiefly because of his conscientious non-resistance which so often confounded and disarmed his adversaries.

The author of *Brown America* is a Kentuckian, though now a resident of Chicago and president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. In his present book he has made a worthy contribution to the cause of interracial understanding.

R. B. ELEAZER

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

The Rise of U. S. Grant. The frontispiece is an attractive picture of "Grant and His Generals." Illustrated with photographs and maps. The study of the Civil War period increases in interest as one generation after another listens to the story of the war called at that time the greatest war of all wars. One thought is always brought out, and that it was the last war in which all communications, letters, orders, etc., were written in longhand. In many of these letters held as war memories, the ink has not faded.

The writer of the foreword says: "In order to bring out this fragrance of the spirit of the time, the writer has let the actors in the drama speak for themselves."

The story as woven around Ulysses S. Grant, first an obscure citizen of Galena, Ill., without influential friends, and a few years later the leader of the Union armies. The story of the war's four years is known to every man, woman and child below and above the Mason and Dixon line.

General Grant, the commander stands out today in history as a great leader, the story of whose life is a study for every youth in the land.

Mr. Conger's study of Grant, from the time he went to West Point Military Academy from a clerkship in a leather shop, is filled with new problems or discipline and his association with other young men whose minds also were keen and ready. Then came the Mexican War, which meant additional problems, life amid the sound of bugles, new questions to face, many meaning more than those he had studied as a cadet. Following the Mexican War he served three years in the east and then was ordered to the Pacific coast. Later he tendered his resignation, in 1854, and returned home to be with his family. But it was the lessons learned on the Pacific coast, where he saw life bare and hard and cold, that had their influence on his future life, this becoming, it was said, "a coat of steel" which was to be felt by those with whom he came into contact in the years over which the curtain is drawn today.

Here is an entirely new picture of General Grant—a biography to be read with much interest, for the question will naturally come, "How did this silent, taciturn man, with limited means, no influential friends and plain family, reach the heights?" Someone calls this "an extraordinary soldier's biography." It is a picture of "Grant, the Soldier." (The Century Company, New York.)

Bibliography - 1932

Rates Negro Purchasing Power At $308.000.000

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 16. — A practical book for advertisers and merchants in the South, written by Prof. Paul K. Edwards of Fisk university, has just come off the press. It is "The Southern Urban Negro as a Consumer," one of the important studies done by Fisk under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Johnson whose work is making Fisk a depositary of information on the Negro scene as affected by and affecting Negroes. Prof. Edwards is well fitted for this study with a good theoretical background at Earlham and Harvard and practical experience in advertising and marketing, particularly as research man for The Simmons Bed company of New York.

This study was undertaken by Fisk because the Negro consumer has been quite generally ignored, the assumption being, in the opinion of the social science department that he buys but the bare necessities of life and consequently makes up too negligible a part of the national domestic market to warrant any special advertising and sales effort.

The findings of Prof. Edwards and the social science staff of seventeen of the largest Southern cities have demonstrated how far from true such an attitude is. They show that the 42,000 Negroes of Nashville alone have a total annual income of $14,585,000. The 890,000 Negroes in these 17 cities had in 1929 a purchasing power of $308,000,000 larger than the American export trade to Mexico, to the West Indies and Bermuda, almost as large as to South America, all foreign markets that are carefully studied by government and business experts.

The book has valuable information for the national advertiser, for the Negro or white merchant who wants Negro trade. The portion of the study devoted to bank, installment house and credit bureau ratings shows that equitable comparisons in business risks can be made only between occupational- classes, not between whites and Negroes. Negroes are as good risks and at certain times and in certain classes, as bad risks as whites. Interesting incidents are given to show how unaware some large businesses are of the character of their own Negro trade. Actual advertisements are reproduced of Cream of Wheat Rinso soap flakes, Gold Dust Squibb products, with hundreds of opinions of Negro consumers on the misuse of Negro types in National advertising.

There is also a good analysis of the special difficulties of the Negro merchant in attempting to meet the challenge of the Negro consumer in these cities. He must start his business in the Negro section while the white merchants may locate anywhere; he has little opportunity to secure training in his chosen line of business so that the farmer may turn grocer; the teacher start drug stores; the Negro colleges have begun to offer practical courses in business training; and the necessary capital can seldom be obtained. Stories are told, however, of Negroes who have successfully hurdled these obstacles and are on their way to capturing Negro business.

BOOK REVIEW

By ROSANNE CHARLTON

THE SOUTHERN URBAN NEGRO AS A CONSUMER by Paul K. Edwards — non-fiction ($5), Prentice-Hall Inc.

Paul K. Edwards, professor of Economics at Fisk University has compiled an apparently authentic book entitled, "The Southern Urban Negro As A Consumer," which gives insight on the question of the Negro's buying power in the urban South. The book is well written and readable, not at all too dry for the average reader who might be interested in this particular field. It should prove to be of value not only to Negro merchants of the large southern centers mentioned, but also to white merchants as well.

Dr. Daniel Starch, of New York, says in the introduction to the book, "This book is an important contribution of distinct value to all persons engaged in the marketing of goods in those portions of the United States in which there is a considerable proportion of Negro population.

"From a broader point of view, it is a significant contribution to the uncharted fields of economics and sociology, and as such, it should be of much interest to student and teacher alike."

It is significant that there is a growing appreciation of the purchasing power of the Negro on the part of manufacturers, and on the part of distributors particularly. It seems that Professor Edwards is the first to gather material of a factual nature regarding the purchasing power of the Negro of the urban South. In making his survey, the author has included the 17 largest cities of that section. He states that keen competition is causing merchants to see the possibilities in the Negro's purchasing power, and they are trying to make him feel that his trade is wanted.

Occupational divisions have been noted in making comparisons and drawing conclusions regarding the Negro as a consumer. These divisions are listed as common and semi-skilled labor, skilled abor, business and professional.

There is an interesting chapter devoted to the Negro as a merchant. We are told that more Negroes are engaged in the retailing of groceries in the urban South than in the retailing of any other type of consumer merchandise. Other types of businesses are discussed at length, their advantages and disadvantages shown. Quite a large part of the book is devoted to the question of advertising as it appeals to the Negro as a consumer. Tables as well as pictures are used to advantage to illustrate the statistics presented by the author.

As A Yankee Sees Secession

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT 1860-1861, by Dwight Lowell Dumond, Ph. D. The Macmillan Company, publishers. 294 pages—$2.50.

The tortuous path of verbal conflict, secession and anti-secession speeches and writings, conventions, attempts at reconciliation, flaming denunciations of each side by the other, political campaigns, and final withdrawal from the Union of the Southern States is skillfully portrayed by the author of "The Secession Movement 1860-1861." He is Dwight Lowell Dumond, Ph. D., assistant professor of American History at the University of Michigan.

This book, which originally was submitted as a monograph to the University of Michigan as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy, attempts to show, as the author declares in a short preface, "the premises upon which the several groups of Southerners justified resistance to the Federal Government, and to trace the process of secession."

Every event of the fateful years of 1860-1861, no matter how relatively insignificant, is brought into the picture by Prof. Dumond as he seeks to analyze the events immediately preceding the conflict that shook the world. To the student of history this book no doubt will occupy an important place.

A Southerner, reading this book and realizing that it is written by a Northerner, naturally may assume a questioning attitude toward the ability of the author to disengage himself from sectionalism and to present the facts in the case. The Southerner will be on the lookout for an occasional lapse showing the author prejudiced. But in this he will be disappointed, for if anything, Prof. Dumond leans slightly toward the Confederacy.

Again quoting the preface, Prof. Dumond says:

> It has been my constant concern to detach myself from the tradition that the Civil War was irrepressible. That idea implies that the American people were incapable of solving a difficult problem except by bloodletting, and confuses the designs of party politicians with the arts of statesmanship.

And to that end the professor surely turns his searchlight. From the Charleston Convention, through the Baltimore Convention, the Constitutional Union Convention, the division of Democracy, the secession of the Gulf States and on to the final futile efforts of the Washington Conference, the writer shows that numberless attempts were made to stem the tide of inevitable armed conflict.

It is interesting to note that Prof. Dumond gleaned most of his information from old newspaper files, which he says, "brought to light material of great value; because newspapers, and not private correspondence, were the sources of information for the people at large."

Among the newspapers quoted from and mentioned several times is The Montgomery Advertiser.

Alabamians should take interest in this book for a number of reasons. The great leader of the Democratic party, William L. Yancey, called "brilliant orator, prominent in States-rights conventions, and indefatigable in promoting the Southern cause," figures in a majority of the pages. Prof. Dumond describes how on May 10, 1858, Yancey welcomed the Southern commercial convention at Montgomery, and how in July of the same year he organized the "League of United Southerners" at Bethel Church in Montgomery County. He tells how Yancey was approached in Washington by a member of the New York delegation to the Baltimore convention with an offer of the vice-presidency on the Douglas ticket, and how Yancey scorned the offer.

The familiar circumstances surrounding the organization of the Confederate Government at Montgomery are also enumerated by Prof. Dumond.

Space does not permit even a brief summary of the various events which are treated thoroughly but suffice to say that every possible angle of the secession movement is admirably covered.—NEILSEN O'REAR.

A Diplomatic History of Haiti

SIR: I would appreciate your allowing me to call the attention of your readers who are interested in Caribbean affairs to a valuable source book on Haiti which has had little if any notice in this country. It is by Abel-Nicolas Léger, now Foreign Minister of Haiti, and is entitled "Histoire Diplomatique d'Haiti." It is published, in French, by Aug. A. Heraux, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. It is in two volumes, the first of which, covering the period 1804-1859, appeared some time ago. The second has yet to appear. It is a thoroughly documented account of Haiti's relations with foreign governments from the period of the revolution against France on to her intricate relations with the United States and other nations later in her career. Minister Léger is the son of the late J. N. Léger, historian and long Haitian Minister to the United States, whom Lord Bryce, British Ambassador, called the most brilliant diplomat he had ever known.

York City.

HAROLD N. DENNY.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

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BOOKS *and* THINGS

By LEWIS GANNETT

MOORFIELD STOREY camped on Mount Monadnock with Ralph Waldo Emerson and lived to see the stock market break in October, 1929. "Portrait of an Independent," DeWolfe Howe calls his biography of Storey (Houghton, Mifflin), and a rugged New England independence was his outstanding characteristic. He was a Mugwump, and proud of it. No issue is ever settled until it is settled right, he believed; and he had no doubt that he knew which was right.

A New England Mugwump

Storey's ideas of the Right were his own, and made it impossible for him ever long to belong to any political party. He was a "Partisan of Ideas," Mr. Howe says; more than that, he was a partisan, in an old New England sense, of Character. He could use sharp words yet retain friendships with opponents; but he could not endure a compromiser. He fought President Eliot on more than one issue during the twenty-nine years that he served Harvard as an overseer, but he kept his respect for him. Not so for Roosevelt, Lodge and other young reformers who stood by Blaine in 1884. Storey had been Charles Sumner's secretary in Reconstruction days, and an ardent Republican; but in 1884 Blaine was anathema to him and he went over to Cleveland. His stanch anti-imperialism kept him Democratic through the McKinley-Roosevelt period; his economic conservatism made him turn against Wilson in 1916 and support Charles E. Hughes. He went to Washington to oppose the nomination of Brandeis to the Supreme Court; he loathed the Adamson law; he could write of "the evil propaganda of such men as Frankfurter and Laski" yet believe that Harvard undergraduates should hear their views.

The House vote for Philippine independence would have delighted Moorfield Storey, though he would have felt ill at ease to realize that beet-sugar interests were winning the battle which he, with an abstract principle

as his guiding star, had fought in loneliness for nearly three decades. "I can imagine no greater calamity to this country than a successful war," he declared on the eve of the Spanish War. It would, he foresaw, lead us to "enlarge our boundaries and assume greater responsibilities." "It breaks my heart," he wrote in 1905, "to think that the American flag is no longer everywhere the flag of freedom, and we are engaged in the discredited business of conquering and holding in subjection a foreign people." But in the same letter in which he wrote those fiery words he thanked Cameron Forbes for a sixty-page letter attacking Storey's point of view and told Mr. Forbes's mother, Emerson's daughter, that he had "loved Cam since he was the beautiful baby I held on my knee in Concord."

"Unpopular Causes"

But the Philippine battle was a lost cause in Storey's lifetime, and his sense of isolation from the national mood deepened a touch of gloom that marked his later years. He made the Negroes' cause his own, with an echo of Sumner's fervor, and won, for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, three notable victories in the United States Supreme Court—inducing it to rule the "grandfather clauses" disfranchising the Negro unconstitutional, to outlaw the Louisville segregation ordinance, and to throw out the verdict of an Arkansas court condemning twelve Negroes to death as no fair trial at all. "I doubt if in the whole history of the colored race in this country any man except Abraham Lincoln ever did more effective work for it [the colored race]," a Federal judge said of him.

Storey's biographer has little sympathy with his "unpopular causes," which perhaps adds an extra touch of coldness to a New England character that had in it much of the granite of the hills. But the letters here reproduced—to friends such as Henry Adams and his brother Charles, John Torrey Morse, Senator Hoar, John Bryce and others—give a hint of the warmth beneath the rock. And what fire that rock could strike is best shown in a few sentences from a letter Storey wrote to Roger Sherman Hoar when the old question of a Massachusetts statue to Ben Butler came up again in 1911: "Your father, your grandfather and your great-uncle and every member of your family that ever knew General Butler stood where every other honest man in Massachusetts stood . . . in opposition to an unscrupulous demagogue, a man whose character as lawyer, as soldier, as legislator and as Governor was uniformly bad, and who was opposed . . . by every leading man of honorable character in Massachusetts during his career. Should you now throw your support in favor of the statue, thereby saying that General Butler was a man worthy of honor and respect in Massachusetts, you give the lie to every one of your family who took the opposite ground and write them down as men who persecuted an honorable and upright statesman. They do not deserve any such treatment at your hands, nor does General Butler deserve any such honor from the State of Massachusetts."

Von Kuhlmann Looks at the World

Richard von Kühlmann, who was an unfortunate German Foreign Minister during part of the war and headed the German delegation at Brest-Litovsk, assembles his reflections on Germany's pre-war and post-war role in a volume modestly entitled "Thoughts on Germany" (Macmillan). They are the dispassionate, aloof comments of an intelligent conservative, sometimes carefully diplomatic, sometimes revealing a man who was reckoned over-impetuous by older members of the German foreign service.

It was democracy which made the Treaty of Versailles so bad, he says. In older days monarchs and ministers might have been more reasonable. But in this democratic age, after the war years of propaganda, "the terrible momentum of an enraged public opinion could not be switched off by the twist of a lever." But he is not with Hitler, yelping to tear up the treaty. "Tear up the Treaty of Versailles," he says, "and Europe would be plunged in a sea of blood; chaos would reign once more. To reconstruct this peace so that instead of perpetuating the tension of a fleeting moment it may be adapted to the real and ascertainable balance of strength in Europe is the mighty task on the solution of which depends the entire future."

Nor is Von Kühlmann altogether gloomy. Germany, having by deflation wiped out her pre-war and war debts, he says, has suffered more in this generation but will be better off for the next generation than England, which is still conscientiously paying for the debts of the Napoleonic Wars! He thinks Germany's recovery an achievement beside which the five-year plan of Soviet Russia looks modest. Russian trade, indeed, he believes one of the bad influences of the day—"suicidal," he calls it, for the capitalist nations to supply a dangerous and unscrupulous enemy with all he needs to compete with them. He thinks the League a mild success; at least he says it gives a power that wants to emerge with credit from an awkward situation without going to war the means for finding its way out.

Out Today

Four novels are published today: "Speak Easily," by Clarence Budington Kelland; "Static," by Rupert Hughes (both Harper books); "Morgan's Yard," by Richard Bryce (Houghton, Mifflin), and "Lovers Must Learn," by Irving Fineman (Longmans).

COLUMBIA, S. C.
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APR 10 1932

Julia Peterkin's "Bright Skin."

This is Mrs. Peterkin's latest and best story. There has been a brave progression in her writing, each book being somewhat better than its predecesor . . . except that we do not think there was any advance in "Scarlet Sister Mary" beyond "Black April." Indeed, we think there was a slight retrogression, the libidinous story of the "Scarlet Sister" was not so dramatic or strong as "Black April," although Mrs. Peterkin had improved in her style and in the soother handling of her material.

The lower order of the Scarlet Letter book was due, perhaps to the drastic change in style, in the handing of life and psychology that was too novel to the writer. It was an experiment, and it was an experiment which its author approached nervously, very greatly uncertain of the effects upon critics and readers and her own circle. At least this is the way it looked to us at the time. And all of these misgivings and fears were justified when the frenetic effort was made to put the Scarlet Sister upon the stage as another Messalina. Even the glamor and kudos of Ethel Barrymore could not save it from a dark failure. It would be easy, but needless, to account for this. It damaged a little the reputation of the author, we think; but her people forget and forgive easily, and this really fine story, fine it would be if told of any race or by any writer, will place the author on a still higher level than the one from which we think she fell in the Scarlet Sister.

However, this may soon be considered merely a personal view. The book will stand on its own merits, and may yet be considered one of her finest works, as it certainly was one of the sincerest and in which she showed a magnificent mastery of her material and people.

The highest and most alluring interest in this story is that Mrs. Peterkin writes it absolutely from the Negro's view of life. It is as the Negroes say, "pyo Nigger." There isn't a minim of white blood in the book or its people, except that betraying tint that let in some brightness in Cricket's flesh . . . the "Bright Skin" of the title. Although the bringing in of this element, the mulatto, added greatly to the variety of the story, widened and deepened its curent . . . for Cricket could say, think, and do things that no full-blooded Negro girl might be conceived of as saying, doing, thinking. The Negro's mind, in certain individuals might easily be accepted as equal or superior to that of individual whites, but the ways of black and white are too widely sundered. It would read absurdly should a black woman think and talk and have the same ideals as a white woman, regardless of the merit or worth of these things; and vice versa. The best of the Negro books, such as Batouala, are pyo Nigger . . . the Negro as the white masters and service have spoiled him, or the black savage of the jungle.

But Mrs. Peterkin was troubled by no traitor doubts. She knows her black folk, and she knew just the sort of story she wished to tell about them and the manner in which it could be told with the greatest vraisemblance, power, and charm. Her style has improved marvelously. She has acquired an easy mastery of style and vocabulary. And she never, even from the start lacked much in the way of technic. This, also, has improved, and the writer of "Bright Skin" is full mistress of her story and style.

Never, save in one or two minor and negligible instances, does any faintest taint of "white" break the dikes. This is now so natural to her manner that one would be shocked to come across a false white thought or trait. "Nigger, pyo Nigger." We are quietly made aware that there are important white landowners about, and various whites in the neighborhood and Charleston, but in the quarters of these Negroes all is Negro, down to the last pine needle, mosquito, hog-meat, the dance, and revel, the rather unbridled sexual life. Possibly this sexual life, which so flames in Mrs. Peterkin's Negro stories, is not a whit more rancid than we find in the best sellers of the day. It is only a little more avowed and a little more rank.

For instance Blue, lover and husband of "Bright Skin" Cricket, becomes the father of a child by Cooch while grieved over the running away of Cricket, and continues his alien fatherhood by Cooch as soon as Cricket throws him over. And legitimate and illegitimate children intermix as if on perfectly lawful grounds. The real wife is called the Gullah phrase.

And speaking of Gullah, we note that Mrs. Peterkin knows the lingo better than in her first books, but she still writes it as if fearful lest her readers in other sections might find it hard sledding. Not more than three or four dialectals are explained: "e for him, she, it, they; "his" for her, and "gwine" easily understood from its mountain sources for going. Possibly the publishers would not permit the use of so fearful a phrase as "e ent wut," he, she, it, or they isn't or arn't worth or are no good.

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as his guiding star, had fought in loneliness for nearly three decades. "I can imagine no greater calamity to this country than a successful war," he declared on the eve of the Spanish War. It would, he foresaw, lead us to "enlarge our boundaries and assume greater responsibilities." "It breaks my heart," he wrote in 1905, "to think that the American flag is no longer everywhere the flag of freedom, and we are engaged in the discredited business of conquering and holding in subjection a foreign people." But in the same letter in which he wrote those fiery words he thanked Cameron Forbes for a sixty-page letter attacking Storey's point of view and told Mr. Forbes's mother, Emerson's daughter, that he had "loved Cam since he was the beautiful baby I held on my knee in Concord."

"Unpopular Causes"

But the Philippine battle was a lost cause in Storey's lifetime, and his sense of isolation from the national mood deepened a touch of gloom that marked his later years. He made the Negroes' cause his own, with an echo of Sumner's fervor, and won, for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, three notable victories in the United States Supreme Court—inducing it to rule the "grandfather clauses" disfranchising the Negro unconstitutional, to outlaw the Louisville segregation ordinance, and to throw out the verdict of an Arkansas court condemning twelve Negroes to death as no fair trial at all. "I doubt if in the whole history of the colored race in this country any man except Abraham Lincoln ever did more effective work for it [the colored race]," a Federal judge said of him.

Storey's biographer has little sympathy with his "unpopular causes," which perhaps adds an extra touch of coldness to a New England character that had in it much of the granite of the hills. But the letters here reproduced—to friends such as Henry Adams and his brother Charles, John Torrey Morse, Senator Hoar, John Bryce and others—give a hint of the warmth beneath the rock. And what fire that rock could strike is best shown in a few sentences from a letter Storey wrote to Roger Sherman Hoar when the old question of a Massachusetts statue to Ben Butler came up again in 1911: "Your father, your grandfather and your great-uncle and every member of your family that ever knew General Butler stood where every other honest man in Massachusetts stood . . . in opposition to an unscrupulous demagogue, a man whose character as lawyer, as soldier, as legislator and as Governor was uniformly bad, and who was opposed . . . by every leading man of honorable character in Massachusetts during his career. Should you now throw your support in favor of the statue, thereby saying that General Butler was a man worthy of honor and respect in Massachusetts, you give the lie to every one of your family who took the opposite ground and write them down as men who persecuted an honorable and upright statesman. They do not deserve any such treatment at your hands, nor does General Butler deserve any such honor from the State of Massachusetts."

Von Kuhlmann Looks at the World

Richard von Kühlmann, who was an unfortunate German Foreign Minister during part of the war and headed the German delegation at Brest-Litovsk, assembles his reflections on Germany's pre-war and post-war role in a volume modestly entitled "Thoughts on Germany" (Macmillan). They are the dispassionate, aloof comments of an intelligent conservative, sometimes carefully diplomatic, sometimes revealing a man who was reckoned over-impetuous by older members of the German foreign service.

It was democracy which made the Treaty of Versailles so bad, he says. In older days monarchs and ministers might have been more reasonable. But in this democratic age, after the war years of propaganda, "the terrible momentum of an enraged public opinion could not be switched off by the twist of a lever." But he is not with Hitler, yelping to tear up the treaty. "Tear up the Treaty of Versailles," he says, "and Europe would be plunged in a sea of blood; chaos would reign once more. To reconstruct this peace so that instead of perpetuating the tension of a fleeting moment it may be adapted to the real and ascertainable balance of strength in Europe is the mighty task on the solution of which depends the entire future."

Nor is Von Kühlmann altogether gloomy. Germany, having by deflation wiped out her pre-war and war debts, he says, has suffered more in this generation but will be better off for the next generation than England, which is still conscientiously paying for the debts of the Napoleonic Wars! He thinks Germany's recovery an achievement beside which the five-year plan of Soviet Russia looks modest. Russian trade, indeed, he believes one of the bad influences of the day—"suicidal," he calls it, for the capitalist nations to supply a dangerous and unscrupulous enemy with all he needs to compete with them. He thinks the League a mild success; at least he says it gives a power that wants to emerge with credit from an awkward situation without going to war the means for finding its way out.

Out Today

Four novels are published today: "Speak Easily," by Clarence Budington Kelland; "Static," by Rupert Hughes (both Harper books); "Morgan's Yard," by Richard Pryce (Houghton, Mifflin), and "Lovers Must Learn," by Irving Fineman (Longmans).

COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE

APR 10 1932

Julia Peterkin's "Bright Skin."

This is Mrs. Peterkin's latest and best story. There has been a brave progression in her writing, each book being somewhat better than its predecesor . . . except that we do not think there was any advance in "Scarlet Sister Mary" beyond "Black April." Indeed, we think there was a slight retrogression, the libidinous story of the "Scarlet Sister" was not so dramatic or strong as "Black April," although Mrs. Peterkin had improved in her style and in the soother handling of her material.

The lower order of the Scarlet Letter book was due, perhaps to the drastic change in style, in the handing of life and psychology that was too novel to the writer. It was an experiment, and it was an experiment which its author approached nervously, very greatly uncertain of the effects upon critics and readers and her own circle. At least this is the way it looked to us at the time. And all of these misgivings and fears were justified when the frenetic effort was made to put the Scarlet Sister upon the stage as another Messalina. Even the glamor and kudos of Ethel Barrymore could not save it from a dark failure. It would be easy, but needless, to account for this. It damaged a little the reputation of the author, we think; but her people forget and forgive easily, and this really fine story, fine it would be if told of any race or by any writer, will place the author on a still higher level than the one from which we think she fell in the Scarlet Sister.

However, this may soon be considered merely a personal view. The book will stand on its own merits, and may yet be considered one of her finest works, as it certainly was one of the sincerest and in which she showed a magnificent mastery of her material and people.

The highest and most alluring interest in this story is that Mrs. Peterkin writes it absolutely from the Negro's view of life. It is as the Negroes say, "pyo Nigger." There isn't a minim of white blood in the book or its people, except that betraying tint that let in some brightness in Cricket's flesh . . . the "Bright Skin" of the title. Although the bringing in of this element, the mulatto, added greatly to the variety of the story, widened and deepened its curent . . . for Cricket could say, think, and do things that no full-blooded Negro girl might be conceived of as saying, doing, thinking. The Negro's mind, in certain individuals might easily be accepted as equal or superior to that of individual whites, but the ways of black and white are too widely sundered. It would read absurdly should a black woman think and talk and have the same ideals as a white woman, regardless of the merit or worth of these things; and vice versa. The best of the Negro books, such as Batouala, are pyo Nigger . . . the Negro as the white masters and service have spoiled him, or the black savage of the jungle.

But Mrs. Peterkin was troubled by no traitor doubts. She knows her black folk, and she knew just the sort of story she wished to tell about them and the manner in which it could be told with the greatest vraisemblance, power, and charm. Her style has improved marvelously. She has acquired an easy mastery of style and vocabulary. And she never, even from the start lacked much in the way of technic. This, also, has improved, and the writer of "Bright Skin" is full mistress of her story and style.

Never, save in one or two minor and negligible instances, does any faintest taint of "white" break the dikes. This is now so natural to her manner that one would be shocked to come across a false white thought or trait. "Nigger, pyo Nigger." We are quietly made aware that there are important white landowners about, and various whites in the neighborhood and Charleston, but in the quarters of these Negroes all is Negro, down to the last pine needle, mosquito, hog-meat, the dance, and revel, the rather unbridled sexual life. Possibly this sexual life, which so flames in Mrs. Peterkin's Negro stories, is not a whit more rancid than we find in the best sellers of the day. It is only a little more avowed and a little more rank.

For instance Blue, lover and husband of "Bright Skin" Cricket, becomes the father of a child by Cooch while grieved over the running away of Cricket, and continues his alien fatherhood by Cooch as soon as Cricket throws him over. And legitimate and illegitimate children intermix as if on perfectly lawful grounds. The real wife is called the Gullah phrase.

And speaking of Gullah, we note that Mrs. Peterkin knows the lingo better than in her first books, but she still writes it as if fearful lest her readers in other sections might find it hard sledding. Not more than three or four dialectals are explained: "e for him, she, it, they; "his" for her, and "gwine" easily understood from its mountain sources for going. Possibly the publishers would not permit the use of so fearful a phrase as "e ent wut," he, she, it, or they isn't or arn't worth or are no good.

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Bibliography – 1932

Prominent Women Portrayed By Scholarly Negro Woman

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN

Biographies of women are rare in any country. Miss Sadie I. Daniel and the Associated Publishers, of Washington, D. C., have consequently made a significant contribution to the rapidly growing literature about Negroes, by Negroes, and for all students, by giving us these sketches of seven eminent contemporary Negro women: Miss Lucy Laney, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, and Miss Jane E. Hunter.

Miss Daniel's choice for her own female hall of fame is well justified if one keeps in mind that she is depicting the activities and achievements of women who have created brick-and-mortar edifices. This reviewer who has seen the results of the labors of all these strong characters except those of Miss Laney and Mrs. Bethune feels that the praises bestowed upon them are amply justified. Actual photographs provide convincing proof to any who, like the true Parisian to whom the Louvre is a department store, have failed to pay a visit to these monuments of unflinching determination.

After reading these biographies, the student will naturally ask himself whether there is any common denominator which accounts for the results obtained. One thing is evident immediately—that is, the almost complete absence of women from the picture. These seven women are apparently either single or widows. Their mother rather than their father constituted the dominant influence in their instruction and in their education. All of them came from poor, hard-working, respectable families. Only one enjoyed a college education. Five of them built in the South and two in border communities, and all of them won the support of Southern friends and Northern philanthropists. The same misfortunes, especially destruction of buildings by fire, overwhelmed practically all of them.

Nevertheless, one feels very distinctly that two factors are common to the success of these women. One was an unbounded trust in God; the other was that gift which stubbornly says that there is no defeat but only the postponement of victory. The publishers might, therefore, consider the suggestion of sending a copy to our defeatists and ask them to surrender to these women the leadership which their virile manhood has prostituted. For it was of women like these that Sterling Brown must have dreamed when he wrote his "Strong men, gettin' stronger."

Miss Daniel tells her story with a simplicity appropriate to her characters. Is it too much to hope that some of our schools will prescribe Women Builders as an optional choice in place of the life of the sixteenth century flapper and Queen of the high-jackers, Good Queen Bess?

This book may be obtained for $2.15 by mail from the Associated Publishers, 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Negro Writes Lincoln Life

William E. Lilly, prominent Negro lawyer of Chicago, is the author of a new biography of Abraham Lincoln, "Set My People Free," published by Farrar and Rinehart, Inc. on February 11th. Mr. Lilly is a graduate of Howard University and practiced law for some years in the District of Columbia. He was for a time a member of the County Board of East St. Louis and later Supervisor of the County of St. Clair, Illinois.

"Set My People Free" covers those years of Lincoln's life which led up to his presidency and the influences which caused his support of the abolishionist movement.

The author says: "For more than a quarter of a century, I have been intensely interested in the strange being who came so opportunely—Up from prarie cabin to the capitol.' This interest may have been accented by, but certainly was not primarily due to the fact that I belong to the racial group of four million, transformed as by some stupendous miracle from the status of beasts of the field, as the victim of chattel slavery, to that of human beings, and with a qualified citizenship in the most democratic government of the time."

This book will be reviewed in this paper.

WOMEN BUILDERS. By Sadie I. Daniel. Published by the Associated Publishers, 1538 Ninth street, northwest, Washington. Price $2.15.

Biographies of women are rare in any country. A significant contribution, therefore, to the rapidly growing literature about Negroes, by Negroes, and for all students, is Sadie I. Daniel's "Women Builders."

The sketches of seven eminent contemporary Negro women—Lucy Laney, Maggie L. Walker, Janie Porter Barrett, Mary McLeod Bethune, Nannie H. Burroughs, Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Jane E. Hunter—depict the activities and achievements of women who have created brick-and-mortar edifices.

After reading the book, the student will ask himself whether there is any common denominator which accounts for the results obtained. One thing is evident immediately—that is, the almost complete absence of men from the picture.

—R. W. L.

THE KNIGHT OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Marse Robert. By James C. Young. The author of the biography of Robert E. Lee is a southerner, in fact he is a native of Atlanta, and naturally there has been much interest in his contribution to the many books that have been written about "Marse Robert," one of the most fascinating of all American figures.

The frontispiece presents an attractive group picture reproduced from the collection of Frederick H. Meserve and was photographed at Petersburg in 1864. The group, consisting of General Lee, his nephew George Washington Curtis Lee, and Lieutenant Colonel Walter H. Taylor, aide de camp.

No more human hero has ever been painted by the hand of man than the story of General Robert E. Lee, and the writers of this great man have been honest, sincere and straightforward in portraying his life and character as a great man and a great soldier, a lover of mankind and a beloved hero of the south. A few years ago it seemed to be the style to write pages and pages of sensational stories about the once-upon-a-time doings of George Washington, the Father of Our Country, not as a great soldier, a hero of the U. S. A., a successful farmer and the owner of Mount Vernon, whose hospitality extended from the highest to the lowest, describing the two stately figures as friends, Washington and LaFayette, as seen standing on the sloping lawn watching the boats on the Potomac while talking of the future greatness of our country, but as someone who, forgetting his position as a leader and a soldier, had become one of the earth earthy.

The author after much study of material to which he had access finds more and more to admire in the man, who as a soldier wrote his wife while in West Virginia of "the valleys so peaceful, the scenery so beautiful! What a glorious work Almighty God has given us! How thankful and ungrateful we are! So, after all, General Lee deserved the title of a Great Soldier as well as the many memorials that tell the story, among them being Washington and Lee University in Virginia. Someone who loved this soldier among soldiers wrote:

"Ah, if in song or speech,
In major or minor key,
I could to the end of the ages reach,
I would whisper the name of Lee."

(Rae D. Henkle, publisher, New York.)

Mazyck Compiles Book On George Washington

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

IT IS very fortunate that at the psychological moment the Associated Publishers of Washington, D. C., have brought out a copy of Walter H. Mazyck's "George Washington and the Negro." Mr. Mazyck, a lawyer of the District of Columbia, has set a fine example of what a trained man can do to discover the truth and uproot propaganda. This author has spent years searching among the manuscripts of Washington and other contemporary documents in the capital of the nation, and this most startling and valuable book is the result of his researches.

This book comes in the nick of time. The world is turning its eyes upon George Washington in 1932 in the observance of the much-talked-of bicentennial. How the various elements in our population will react to this celebration will depend to a large extent upon the interest which George Washington manifested in them. Mr. Mazyck has answered this question with respect to the Negro, and he has done so in a most satisfactory and convincing manner.

Every phase of the life of Washington which touched that of the Negro and every national or international question which he had to consider with respect to the Negro have been fully treated in this book. No other volume supplies as this does a complete account of the participation of the Negro in the American Revolution, and at the same time sets forth the claims which the race should advance for the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Considered sympathetically, Washington should not be despised on account of his attitude toward Negro, for he developed wonderfully to rise from the level of the slaveholder to the position of leading Negro soldiers in the battle for freedom. He had seen little of the Negro except as a tool in the hands of the exploiter. It was a new thing for him to move frequently along the streets of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, where he saw free Negroes of the eighteenth century successfully conducting businesses, practicing professions and clamoring for public recognition.

Some of these Negroes whom George Washington reached by these new contacts as the author shows, must have made a deep impression upon him, for when he retired from the army to take up his abode as a slaveholder he was a harried soul. Almost every moment thereafter his mind was a battle ground between his stand for liberty and his inconsistent position of denying to others the very thing for which the American Revolution had been fought.

Washington finally became convinced that slavery was an evil; but, lacking the courage of his convictions, he would not join the anti-slavery forces. He went so far as to say that the institution should be abolished by legislative authority, but when in 1789 the Quakers filed such a petition with him and the Federal Government he referred to their action as mischievous. In spite of himself, therefore, Washington died a slaveholder, although he did provide for the manumission of his own bondmen.

In this scholarly fashion Mr. Mazyck enables us to see the real George Washington. The actual contribution of the Negro to the independence of the country, therefore, is an outstanding feature of this book.

Facts like these now coming to light, I am told, have converted some of our Jim-Crow committees functioning in connection with the George Washington Bicentennial. Here and there they are objecting now to the "Negro Day" which they originally accepted and advertised in the press and had the Bicentennial Commission list on their calendar. If the fight of those who opposed such segregation has thus succeeded, we shall all have reason to rejoice and to thank Mr Mazyck for his valuable revelations.

THE NEGRO FAMILY IN CHICAGO

By E. Franklin Frazier

How the world in which the Negro lives and acquires status looks to the Negro. A study of the disorganization of Negro life in urbanization—which produced a crisis similar to emancipation—and its slow but steady reorganization and stabilization. The author measures the processes of change in the character of the Negro family in relation to the economic, social, and cultural organization of the Negro community. $2.00

BOOK REVIEWS

"THE WILL TO WIN"

By Frank H. Cheley

(W. A. Wilde Co., Boston, Mass.)

This is an inspirational "pep" book, edited primarily for boys, but ideally suited for all types and all ages. It is dedicated, "To the American Boy," with these words:

"The world awaits you. From every realm of constructive endeavor comes the cry for leadership. The world's problems are greater than the men who are dealing with them. Ordinary men cannot hope to deal with extraordinary situations. Will you rise to the opportunity—will you accept the challenge to become an 'above the average' man? Then you must be every day the 'above the average' boy—for what you are to be you are now becoming."

The book is divided into three sections. The first, "Little Leads to Leadership" contains twelve peppy chapters on how to develop individual personality.

The second section, "Little Leads to Character," is made up of ten chapters thoroughly describing and analyzing the elements that constitute character and aptly illustrates many little incidents in the lives of men possessing great charater.

"Little Leads to the Great Game in Life," in twelve chapters, constitute the third section and as all games, even life, must have a set of practical, logical and sane rules to follow, this section of the book is extremely valuable to the reader who is anxious to play the game of life according to the best accepted rules.

For your son, brother, nephew or boy friend, secure "The Will to Win" and see that he reads it.

Clifford C. Mitchell.

THE NEGRO AUTHOR

The Negro Author: His Development in America. By Vernon Loggins. London: The Oxford University Press. Pp. ix. 480. 33s. 6d. net.

As yet the greatest artistic achievement of the American negro lies in the sphere of music, and it is significant that it is an achievement of the race as a whole and not of any one man. The spirituals and blues of the Southern States were evolved, like all true folk-music, by groups and communities. Even to-day, as they are sung in the South, it is the gathered instinct and often passionate emotion of a whole community which they express. Moreover, in these songs, words and music, melody and rhythm and action are inextricably mixed, while behind them all lies the deep but obscure heritage of song and rhythmic dance which the exiled slaves brought with them from the forests of their native Africa, and which neither the misery of the cotton-fields nor the raptures of evangelical Christianity have been able to eradicate. It is possible, therefore, that the artistic endowment of the negro race, great as it is, is fundamentally communal in its nature, as distinct from the highly individualistic art of modern Europe and of China. At least we may say that, with the possible exception of one or two painters, no individual negro has yet reached the front rank in any of the creative arts, though negro rhythms and negro forms have greatly influenced music and painting, sculpture and decoration and even poetry.

It is with disappointment, therefore, that one notes that Mr. Loggins's book expressly omits any adequate treatment of those elements in negro literature which he describes as "folk-loristic." What is left is, unfortunately, somewhat of a barren field. Here and there negroes have imitated with some skill the kind of verse popular in their day. In the eighteenth century Phyllis Wheatley, while still in her teens, could turn out very creditable Popian couplets; and a hundred years later Albery A. Whitman produced the same sort of echoes of Longfellow and Whittier and Scott. Even Paul Lawrence Dunbar, who ranks as the greatest negro poet up to the turn of the century, can hardly claim more than to be the equal of James Whitcomb Riley. The many authors of pamphlets and memoirs, speeches and sermons, in the nineteenth century were largely fostered and produced by the abolition movement; and the best of their work does not rise above its immediate occasion. Frederick Douglass alone seems to have had something of the orator's gift of stirring his audiences to enthusiasm; but his rhetoric now reads empty and cold. Occasionally among the autobiographies one finds a quaint touch of naïveté which one is tempted to erect into a manifestation of the poetic imagination. But it is the naïveté of ignorance rather than genius, and savours more of Marjorie Fleming and Nathalia Crane than of Bunyan and Defoe. The account stops, moreover, at the year 1900; and the real question whether the new generation of coloured citizens, born and brought up in freedom, will acquire the strong individual characteristics of their fellow-countrymen does not yet emerge. Nevertheless, the book provides a thorough and comprehensive survey of its chosen field; and if the authors it enumerates are seldom great the story of their lives and their struggles, their enthusiasms and their disappointments, is full of interest and ably told. The book is, besides, meticulously documented and provided with an index and a bibliography which make it valuable also as a work of reference value.

D. F. A.

Cullen's First Novel Published

New York, Feb. 11—"One Way to Heaven" first novel by Countee Cullen, distinguished young Negro writer, heretofore known for his poetry, is being published next week by Harper and Brothers. Mr. Cullen for some years has been in the forefront of young Negro literary men is this country and has achieved a reputation which is internation Among the volumes of poems he has already had published are: "Color;" "Carrolling Dusk" and anthology; and "Copper Sun."

NEW BOOKS

TWO NEW BOOKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Two new books, a History of the English Hymn" and a collection of Negro Poems by members of the Howard university faculty have been accepted for publication.

The History of the English Hymn by Benj. Brawley, professor of English is on the spring list of the Abingdon Press (The Methodist Book Concern) of New York.)

Two other books by Prof. Brawley have just gone into new edition a short "History of the American Negro" published by Macmillan and "Doctor Dillard of the John's Fund" published by Revell. The book of sixty poems titled "Southern Road" by Sterling Brown, assistant professor of English, is on the April list of publications by Harcourt Brace of New York.

Prof. Brown is on leave of absence pursuing work for the doctorate in English at Harvard university.

HOWARD TO PUBLISH JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—"The Journal of Negro Education," a quarterly review of problems incident to the education of Negroes, is to be published by the College of Education of Howard University, begining with the April issue.

According to announcement by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, acting dean of the college and editor of the Journal, the purposes of the publication are to collect and disseminate facts about Negro education, to appraise critically the problems and practices in Negro education, and to provide an avenue of expression for students of Negro education.

ATLANTA, GA. YEAR BOOK READY SOON

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 25.—Atlanta's Official Negro Year Book, the most complete and authentic Negro history dealing with activities of the race in Atlanta, is nearing completion and proofs are being circulated this week. The vast array of cuts and advertising matter that this splendid publication is carrying aside from the vivid illustrations that go to make the greatest effort ever undertaken by our group to portray the Negro's achievements to the nation. The co-operation received from all of the colleges and schools of this city will enable the editors to give a wealth of illustrative information seldom ever attempted by Negroes anywhere.

From every state in the country inquiries are pouring in and the advance demand for the books has been most gratifying. "The Keys to the City," which are receiving a great deal of favorable comment, being furnished by the Chamber of Commerce, will enable the publishers to give the finest conception of Atlanta ever incorporated in Negro Year Book matter. Five thousand copies will be distributed and it is a foregone conclusion that this number will be exhausted in a very short while.

Many of the schools will be represented 100 per cent and every phase of Negro life will be portrayed. Social and religious organizations are vieing with each other in their desire to have their organizations represented in this unusual publication that will tell the world about the glories of Atlanta, the educational center of the South. This work is sponsored by the Courier's Southeastern Bureau, directed by L. Marshall, who is assisted by W. A. Murphy, business manager; Miss S. Grace Bradley, and Milton Randolph, staff reporters, and James Marion Boston, circulation manager.

LIFE OF DARROW WRITTEN

NEW YORK—(CNS)—Capen and Smith have published a biography of Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer, by Charles Yale Harrison. Darrow has defended sixty-four men for capital offenses and not one has received the death penalty. Most of the 1,500 cases which Mr. Darrow has handled brought him no fees. In the famous Leopold-Leob case his fees was $30,000.

Darrow defended Dr. Henry Sweet in the famous Sweet murder case and is one of the counsel in the Scottsboro case in Alabama. He is a member of the staff of the N.A.A.C.P. and has long associated himself with the cause of Negro civil rights.

Bibliography—1932

Racial and Cultural Conflicts in the United States

AMERICAN MINORITY PEOPLES. A Study in Racial and Cultural Conflicts in the United States. By Donald Young. 621 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.50.

IT was a large and difficult task that Donald Young, Assistant Professor of Sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, set for himself when he decided to write this book. For the racial groups in this country are many and varied and the social relationships of even one of them form a tangled pattern, while the interconnections of all of them with one another and with the country as a whole are still more highly complicated. Apparently, this is the first time the attempt has been made thus comprehensively to study the problems of these minority groups in their attitudes toward one another and in their relations with the dominant old-stock group. There have been many that have studied one group at a time, or, even, a single aspect of such a group, but Mr. Young is the first sociologist to attempt the wide, inclusive view. He holds that "the problems and principles of race relations are remarkably similar, regardless of what groups are involved," and that "only by an integrated study of all minority peoples in the United States can a real understanding and sociological analysis of the involved social phenomena be achieved." He does not, therefore, take the groups separately for study but envisages the whole mass of minority groups together—Irish, Germans, Jews, Chinese, Japanese, Negroes, American Indians, and so on—and considers their racial and cultural conflicts as a whole with the group of white dominant Americans in the varying aspects of the struggle, its causes and results.

Under the caption, "Minority Farmers," Mr. Young studies the aspects of these racial and cultural collisions, misunderstandings and inabilities to fraternize as they appear in agricultural communities between old-stock Americans and more recent arrivals. In the same way he takes up trade, industry, professional life, citizenship, the connection between law observance and racial minorities, how the relationship between the two manifests itself in religion, education, art, marriage and family life. There are chapters also on the incidence of disease and death among immigrants and the immunities and susceptibilities of racial groups; on the theories and consequences of racial mixture; on the relationship between race and ability, and a specially interesting one on leisure and recreation among our minority groups and the rôle recreation can play in the lessening of racial irritations and misunderstandings.

The book, Mr. Young says, "is written primarily for the use of the native white majority," and its purpose is to give new perspective to academic discussions of American race relations as well as to summarize and interpret the outstanding facts in the history and present condition of our minority peoples." In this latter aim the volume presents a rich achievement. For its author has been wide-searching and painstaking in the collection of facts and statistics that throw dependable light on our varied racial problems. But ordinarily he uses these materials to elucidate the large basic principle he is discussing rather than the social condition of the group under consideration. For the greatest part, the immigrant groups are not much segregated, except that the peculiar problems of Chinese, Japanese and Filipino render it necessary to give them some separate attention. This is true also of the treatment of the American Indian. Throughout the book, however, special and much separate study is given to the problem of the relationships between the Negro and the white American. And the volume as a whole is interpretive in purpose and method and aims to discuss and suggest rather than to inform. In his interpretations of social moods and racial tendencies, of existing status and possible change, of historic causes and current influences, Mr. Young is inclined to be pessimistic rather than hopeful. He begins his volume with the frank admission that he knows he is undertaking a thankless task, since alien peoples and colored races in this country are sensitive and sure to condemn as race prejudice whatever does not reflect credit on the rôles they play in American life, while the old American majority is equally sure to resent "not only the slightest praise but even academic tolerance of the peoples whom they have contemptuously, yet partly in fear, classified as lesser breeds." But he assuredly deserves the thanks both of his readers and all of the parties to the racial conflicts he studies for the judicial eye, the understanding mind and the sympathetic spirit with which he discusses those conflicts and offers his interpretations and suggestions. For neither white nor colored, Jew nor Gentile, older nor newer American could with reason take offense at anything he says or his manner of saying it. Nevertheless, he does show sometimes that blame for racial irritations can be tracked to a source that could be remedied, and he does not hesitate to show the old-stock American that a more understanding attitude on his part toward the minority groups would make it easier to achieve harmony. In his final chapter, after showing the futility of all the panaceas for unhappy racial relations that have been offered, the author continues:

> Yet there must be some working program or policy capable of development and of popular acceptance which would be superior to the present confusion of conflicting ideals and practices. On the one hand, racial equality and tolerance are not to be hoped for in the immediate future, but, on the other, it is inconceivable that the present chaos and wanton waste of human potentialities because of unadjusted group relations should be permitted to continue without some concerted effort toward orderly cooperation. * * * The open recognition of social castes and classes, the restatement of their justification and limitations, and an extension of opportunities for all individuals regardless of race and national origin seem unavoidable.

Almost any reader will find statements, arguments, conclusions in Mr. Young's book with which he cannot agree, but it is, all in all, a wholesome book, that very much needed to be written, and it ought to clarify the situation for that "native white majority" for whom, its author says, it was written.

FLORENCE FINCH KELLY.

WAY DOWN SOUTH, by Clarence Muse and David Arlen. David Graham Fischer, Publisher. Hollywood, Cal. Price not stated.

CLARENCE MUSE is widely known for his recent work in motion pictures which have come out of Hollywood, but our most vivid recollection of this famous personality is his interpretation of a scene from "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" at a church concert in a small town. We remember his asking silence and attention of an audience of hand-shaking church members and callow youths, and, what is more remarkable, getting it. At that time he was known for his work with the Lafayette Players and for his ability as a singer. Here again we have a new angle on his versatility in the book "Way Down South," in which he colaborates with David Arlen, a Hollywood publicity agent.

It is a chronicle of the eventful life of a colored theatrical company on tour for the T. O. B. A. circuit. Dusty McLain is the producer of the "Charleston Dandies" and the chief character in the story. It is he who makes arrangements, satisfies disgruntled troupers, pays the bills and somehow manages to save the scenery and costumes from attachment by creditors. The company travels from Chicago to New Orleans and back. There are humorous situations as well as sad ones, but these show folk manage to keep going.

The last chapter introduces our good friend, Romeo L. Dougherty, of The Amsterdam News, who is the guest of Dusty McLain at dinner. Our only quarrel with Mr. Muse on that score is that Romeo says so little; which is probably due to the fact that he is sitting down at the time. Most of us know that the "Dean" must walk up and down and wave his arms to get off a real speech.

The first edition of "Way Down South" is limited to 1,000 copies. It is a beautiful piece of work. The wood cuts by Blanding Sloan are very well executed.

—N. A. G.

Booklets on Various Aspects of Negro Struggles

"THE LIFE AND STRUGGLES OF NEGRO TOILERS, by George Padmore, issued by the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers 25c

EIGHT WHO LIE IN THE DEATH HOUSE, by Paul Peters, issued by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners 2c

THE AMERICAN NEGRO, by J. S. Allen, International Pamphlets No. 18 ..... 10c

THEY SHALL NOT DIE (Scottsboro in Pictures), issued by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights 2c

RACE HATRED ON TRIAL—The Trial of August Yokinen for White Chauvinism 10c

* * *

Comrade Padmore has written the first comprehensive account of the struggles of the Negro nation throughout the world, recounting their conditions of labor and their revolutionary movements in Africa, in America, in the American and other imperialist colonies—whereever the Negroes are being exploited. He does not forget the 'black soldiers of imperialism, and analyses the revolutionary potentialities of these masses of triply exploited workers.

Two very popular, very agitational pamphlets are now available on the Scotsboro Case. The first one to appear—**"They Shall Not Die"**—is familiar to all as the "Scottsboro in Pictures" pamphlet. This is in great demand and a second printing had to be made. The other, which has just appeared, **"Eight Who Lie in the Death House,"** is the writer's own account of his visit to the boys, a narrative account of the incidents that led up to the world-wide protest demanding the release of these innocent children, and an analysis of the forces behind this frame-up of young working-class boys.

The American Negro gives the condition of the Negro farmer and worker in America—the conditions underlying the Scottsboro case and all the other cases of lynching, whether legal or extra-legal.

Race Hatred On Trial is the best pamphlet we have for combatting white chauvinism in the ranks of the working-class. August Yokinen, a member of the Communist Party, is put on trial by the Party on a charge of white chauvinism. The defense and prosecution speeches and the verdict are all contained in this pamphlet, giving an analysis of the origin of white chauvinism, how it divides the working-class and how it must be combatted.

KING·N·Y·
ALFRED·H·KING·PUBLISHER·N·Y·

There Are Two Kinds of White Men . . .

. . . and Alan was of the kind that Harlem nights would hurt. Aline, who was almost white, knew what her love would do to him . . . to him and to the girl he would marry . . . Aline knew, and knowing, almost wished that she were black.

DARK LUSTRE

by Geoffrey Barnes

A throbbing, dramatic novel by the author of "Party Husband." $2.00

ALFRED·H·KING·PUBLISHER·N·Y·

42ND STREET

By Bradford Ropes. "Exciting, feverish"—Harry E. Wilder. "Perfect atmosphere"—Boston Transcript. "Great novel of American theater"—Oakland Tribune. $2.00

CAN YOU TRUST YOUR DAUGHTER?

By Madeleine Seymour. A girl who thought she was level-headed—a doctor who was a decade ahead of the moral standard. $2.00

INDULGE THE LADY

By James Noble Gifford. A delicate psychological study of love. The author of "Caviar for Breakfast" tackles a theme only Hemingway dared attempt. $2.00

LOUDMOUTH

By Alan James. "Swift-moving, alive!"—N. Y. Times. "A gusty tale!"—Det. Free Press. "Good job with the literary scalping knife!"—Sacramento Bee. $2.00

Negro Migrants

SEA ISLAND TO CITY. A Study of St. Helena Islanders in Harlem and Other Urban Centres. By Clyde Vernon Kiser. Foreword by Frank Alexander Ross. 272 pp. Columbia University Series of Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. New York: Columbia University Press. $3.50.

TWO contrasted pictures on the paper jacket of this book are vividly indicative of its contents. Across the bottom of the page spreads a scene in the Island of St. Helena, off the coast of South Carolina, whence come the "Gullah" Negroes of DuBose Heyward's fiction and plays, a peaceful scene with a country road, a horse-drawn cart, a little church somewhat the worse for long usage, palmettos and live oaks—an appealing scene, eloquent of sun-filled days, bird song, the smell of newly plowed fields. Across the top stretches a street in Harlem, its centre straddled by the "L" down which roars a train, a great crowd of Negroes gazing at some sight in a window, signs of "Coffee Pot Restaurant," "Barber" and "All Night" here and there—a characteristic scene in New York's "Black Belt." What has the sudden change from one to the other done to the Negroes who have made it? Why did they want to leave the one for the other? These are the questions to which Mr. Kiser has tried to find the answer, believing that if in a considerable number of specific instances he could study and picture the environment out of which the migrant came, discover the causes which had induced him to tear himself up by the roots from a rural community and replant himself in so highly urbanized a setting as New York's Harlem, there study the effects of the change upon him, the results of his research would make a contribution of consequence not only to the subject of Negro migration but also to the inclusive one of the urbanization tendency of recent decades. The Social Science Research Council and the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences granted a subsidy and Mr. Kiser devoted several years to his investigations. His book is the fourth volume to appear in the examination sponsored by the two councils of the general subject, Negro Migration.

In the first two chapters Mr. Kiser presents the sharply contrasted conditions of life in Harlem and in St. Helena, in the first studying the former and in the second describing carefully conditions on the South Carolina island where he lived for several months. In other chapters he inquires into the economic and social developments on St. Helena that led up to the beginning of the migration and investigates the motives that induced the migrants to make the change. In the last three decades, he says, the population of the island, which is almost entirely Negro, has been reduced by about one-half because of migration. Then he turns to the migrants themselves and studies them in their new habitations, paying some attention to those who went to a few other cities, North and South, but devoting himself chiefly to the 500 who came to New York. Of these he gives a number of case studies and in an appendix there are three autobiographical narratives by Negroes that are not without literary merit. Mr. Kiser thinks that the trend toward the urbanizing of the colored population will have a significance for the Negroes "second in importance only to emancipation." His book is well worth the attention of those interested in its theme.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA 1932-1933

The "Who's Who in America" for 1932-1933 is out. The following is a list of Negroes whose biographies are published in the current edition. So far as we are able to find, there were only listed two additions: Richard B. Harrison, the actor, and John W. Davis, of West Virginia State College. Some of these listed have died.

The list as we find it is as follows:

Abbott, Robert S., Editor, Publisher; *Beckett, William Wesley, Bishop; Bentley, Chas. E., Dentist; *Blackwell, Geo. Lincoln, Bishop; Bowen, J. W. E., Theologian; Bragg, Geo. F. Clergyman; Braithwaite, Wm. Stanley, Author; *Brawley, Benj. G., Author; *Bruce, John Edward, ("Grit") Newspaper correspondent; Bruce, Roscoe Conkling, Editor; Caldwell, Joshia S., Bishop; *Carey, Arhcibald J., Bishop; Carter, Randall A., Bishop; Carver, Geo. W., Educator; Chestnutt, Chas. W., Author; Clair, Matthew W., Bishop; Cleaves, Nelson C., Bishop; Clement, Geo. C., Bishop; Cobb, Jas. A., Judge; *Conner, Jas. M., Bishop; *Coppin, Levi J., Bishop; Cotter, Jos. S., Author; Cottrell, Elias, Bishop; *Crogman, Wm. H. Sr., University President; Cullen Countee, Author; Davis, John Warren, College president; DeBerry, Edward T., Bishop; Dett, R. Nathaniel, Composer; DePriest, Oscar, Congressman; DuBois, W. E. B., Editor; Flipper, Jos. Simeon, Bishop; Fountain, Wm. A., Bishop; Gandy, John M., Educator; Gardiner, Theodore Momolu, Bishop; *Gilpin, Chas. Sidney, Actor; Goler, Wm. Harvey, College President; Gregg, John A., Bishop; Grimke, Angelina W., Writer; Grimke, Francis J., Clergyman; *Grimke, Archibald H., Lawyer; Harrison, Richard Berry, Actor; Hart, William H. H., Lawyer; Haynes, Elizabeth Ross, Author, Social Worker (Mrs. George E. Haynes;) Haynes, Geo. E., Sociologist; Heard, Wm. H., Bishop; Hood, Solomon P., Minister to Liberia; Hope, John, College President; Howard, Perry W., Lawyer; Hudson, Richard B. Denominational Secretary; Hughes, Jas. Langston, Author; *Hurst, John ,Bishop; Johnson, J. Rosamond, Musician; Johnson, James Weldon, Author; *Johnson, John Albert, Bishop; Johnson, Mordecai W., University President; *Jones, Edmond Perry, Clergyman; Jones, Eugene Kinckle, Social Worker; Jones, Gilbert Haven, Educator; Jones, Laurence C., Educator; Jones, Joshua H., Bishop; Jones, Scipio Africanus, Lawyer; Jones, Robert E., Bishop; Just, Ernest E., Professor, Zoology; King, Lorenzo H., Editor—Clergyman; King, Willis J., Clergyman; Kyles, Lynwood W., Bishop; Lane, Isaac, Bishop; *Lee, William L., Bishop; Lewis, William H., Lawyer; Locke, Alain LeRoy, Professor of Philosophy; Lynch, John R., Officer, United States Army; Lyon, Ernest, Clergyman, Diplomat; Miller, Kelly, Educator; *Moore, Lewis B., University Dean; Moton, Robert R., Educator; *Penn, I. Garland, Educational Secretary; Phillips, Charles H., Bishop; Pickens, William, Social Worker; Proctor, H. H., Clergyman; Scott, Emmett J., Author; *Scott, Isaiah B., Bishop; Scott, William Edouard, Painter; Settle, George T., Librarian; Shepard, James E., Educator; Tanner, Henry O., Artist; *Tyree, Evans, Bishop; Wheatland, Marcus F., Physician; White, Walter F., Writer; *Wilkinson, Robert S., College President; William, Daniel H., Physician; Williams, Lacey G., Editor; Woodson, Carter G., Editor; Work, Monroe N., Educator; Wright, Richard R., Sr., Educator-Banker; Wright, Richard R., Jr., Editor-Educator.

Bibliography - 1932

New Books

THE BROWN THRUSH, by Lilliar W. Voorhees and Robert W O'Brien. Lawson-Roberts Publish ing Company, Claremont, Calif $1.

THIS name for such a volume of verse is a happy one, for it indicates a poetic effort not too ambitious, but full of lyric quality. So far as I know it is the first collection of verse by Negro students and with its illustrations by Gwendolyn Bennett, themselves full of lyric beauty, it makes a lovely volume and one of which to be proud.

As one might expect, the work is uneven in literary quality, but the highest note is very high indeed. "The last quarter moon of the dying year," by G. Henderson Brooke, is to me one of the loveliest poetic bits I have seen in many a long day. Its few lines etch a picture of breath-taking beauty, and at the same time express a noble sentiment. All of this poet's lines are rich with emotion or with thought, and he writes in the classical tradition to which he is evidently sympathetic. We shall hear more of him.

So we shall of Lucy Ariel Williams, who knows how to express strong emotion with an admirable restraint, as witness her moving lines called "Glory." Miss Williams has also imagination and an original turn of expression. Her "Northboun'" is already known to many.

I like, too, several bits which paint a picture or strike a mood. Such are "The Wind," by L Doretta Lowery; "Amateur Night," by Charles E. Burbridge; "A Crimson Rose," by T. Thelma Clement, and "Beauty," by Delmar Bobo.

Race feeling is not absent from this volume, although it is but one of many moods, of many emotions and mental interests. Of the poems which are inspired by racial feeling, one of the most mature and moving is Mr. Brooke's "The Gulf." "The Caucasian," by the same author, strikes a note of deep moral indignation.

Altogether this is an interesting and charming collection of verse, which, we hope, will be only the first of many such appearances. —E. R.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF AFRICAN METHODISM

The editor has been most agreeably surprised and pleased at the general and speedy approval of so many people who are interested in the publication of another edition of the Encyclopeadia of African Methodism. In most of our conferences the earilier Encyclopaedia was found to be a very important book carrying as it does the biographies of the leaders of African Methodism all over the Connection, history of our institutions, our departments and other activities together with an encyclopaedia of information of the history, doctrine, polity, and other activities and phases of the church's life.

Christian Recorder

The fact that a new generation of splendid leaders has grown up since the first Encyclopaedia was issued in 1916 shows the necessity for this issue. And the further fact, that laymen have come into larger participation than ever before, and are destined to help shape the policy of the church as never before, makes it also necessary that a new edition be issued.

This edition of Encyclopaedia will be brilliant not only with the biographies of distinguished bishops, living and dead, general officers, college presidents, pastors and presiding elders, etc., but with many distinguished laymen and laywomen who as authors, educators, lawyers, doctors, business men, politicians, farmers, mechanics, and workers in other lines of endeavor, are the real backbone of the progress of the church. We hope to make this issue the greatest ever published, and that it may be useful in many years to come.

BAN GEORGIA HISTORY

Courier 5-21-32

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 19.—(AN. P.)—David S. Muzzey's American history has been abandoned as a textbook in Savannah schools because of its reference to early settlers of Georgia as convicts.

Inasmuch as it is difficult to find an impartial American history which will overlook the fact that the early Georgia settlers were white convicts, the board of education is having the time of [illegible] to provide a suitable history the white boys and girls of

DR. VASS WRITES TWO NEW BOOKS AND REVISES OLD ONE

Dr. S. N. Vass, Secretary of Religious Education of the Sunday School Publishing Board, is slowly recovering from an illness that has caused him to lose fifty pounds in the past two years, but he has not failed to be at his desk in the office for a whole week at any one time during that entire period. He has neither taken any vacation nor visited any health resort, but on the contrary has been hard at work writing two books and revising a third besides keeping up his regular routine work as editor of The Sunday School Teacher and as the Secretary of Religious Education.

Dr. Vass' book, "The Study of the Old Testament" has now been on the market for nearly a year and the companion volume, "The Study of the New Testament" goes on sale this week.

The, third book in this series, "Principles and Methods of Religious Education" will appear for the first time at the coming session of the B. Y. P. U. Congress at Chattanooga, June 22-26, 1932.

For the benefit of prospective students who aspire to complete courses in Leadership Training it would be noted that the three volumes above-mentioned will be equivalent to seven units of the regular Standard Course of Leadership Training which requires the completion of twelve units. Those persons, therefore, who finish the Vass Course by completing these seven required units will only need to finish five other units to secure the diploma. Certificates of Credit will be granted for the completion of any single unit.

The Sunday School Publishing Board has given fitting recognition to Dr. Vass' long and faithful contributions of service in the religious field by naming the seven units, "The Vass Leadership Training Course."

Dr. Vass is also receiving congratulations upon the recent honor conferred upon him in being selected as a member of the faculty for the Lake Geneva Conference which, under the auspices of the International Council of Religious Education, is to meet at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, July 25—August 5, 1932.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE
APR 17 1932

South Carolina in Reconstruction.

A number of books have been written about Reconstruction, in some of its many phases, in this state; but this work, "South Carolina During Reconstruction," by Dr. Francis Butler Simkins, Ph. D., and Robert Hilliard Woody, Ph. D., both professors of history, is to date the most satisfactory one that has appeared, or that has been seen by this paper. It is full to overflowing with facts and significant details, and is carefully documented, with ample and sustaining footnotes, an excellent Appendix, selected bibliography, and a very full Index, and good maps.

One of the very best and most interesting features of the book are the illustrations, which are not only entertaining in themselves but add a great deal of luminous material to the text.

The titles of some of the chapters will give a good idea of the scope and value of the work....The heritage of War, provisional and Congressional Reconstruction; Inauguration of the Radical Government; Agriculture and its problems; Towns, Credit, commerce; Manufactures; Darker and brighter phases of Social Life; Religion; Education; Campaign of 1876 Dual Government; the Heritage of Reconstruction.

In a well-reasoned Preface the authors say that "to South Carolina the consequences of the Civil war meant a distinct break in the continuity of the state's history.' Of course every reading, observant and thinking South Carolinian knows this, but we are not sufficiently aware of the vast changes. Nor do the people of other states and section make due allowance for the wreckage of the state and its people's fortune, and the terrible dislocations, which are not yet fully restored.

"Present-day South Carolina," the authors present the whole matter in a nutshell, "has been affected more by Reconstruction than by any other single phase of her history."

The authors are so fair in their attitude toward this state that they recognize the roughness of certain Confederate soldiers. They quote tre saying of "a lady of the low-country" that: "I am sorry to say that Wheeler's men have done us more damage than the Yankees."

This charge has been repeated often, and often denied. The writer of this review was told by General Wheeler himself that he could not have the control desired over the rough and starved troops he commanded. Starving or hungry troops, on either side, are always hard to control. But more was expected by Southerners from southern troops, and their roughness seemed worse than that of the enemy. We doubt if any of Wheeler's men were to be compared in wantonness with the Federals like Hunter, Sherman, Sickles, and many others, who had only war hate and lust to arouse them, not hunger and privation.

The story of Reconstruction, tortuous as it is, is well winnowed from its much chaff and is well and satisfactorily told. All of these details will be of greater value as time passes for the whole truth is needed.

The fairness of the authors is again well shown in their treatment of D. H. Chamberlain, and Cardozo, "the most prominent Negro to hold administration office." The famous "scalawag" type is given as F. J. Moses, Jr.

Judge Aldrich is rather sharply critized for advising the flogging of Negro criminals; but praised for his views of the gradual readjustment of affairs had time and chance been allowed.

The white population of the state was in despair. Many planned to migrate...some did. The towns had been reduced to villages. In 1870 Columbia was an ashheap. In 1880 there were only three towns—Charleston, Columbia, Greenville...that had above 4,000 population.

The railways, cotton mills, and phosphate helped rescue the state. There are excellent succinct accounts of this industrialization. The phosphate era, 1867, was started by Doctor Ravenel with the assistance of Doctor Pratt of Georgia.

The condition of literature and culture was deplorable and desperate This portion of the book is painful

almost agonizing, reading. Dr. John Johnson's work on the Defense of Charleston Harbor, McCrady's history, Timrod's poems, and Simms's works are mentioned as the beginning of the rehabilitation, actually of a new birth of literature.

Rehabilitation or the turn of the tide was due largely to General Hampton and the brave men and women that stood at his side and for the salvation of civilization.

The work merits the gratitude of all citizens. It is remarkably impartial, interesting, luminous. It needs an essay as a review, not a brief leader. It is from the press of the University of North Carolina.

NICODEMUS AND HIS LITTLE SISTER. By Inez Hogan. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Adventures of a little colored boy. Drawings by the author.

NOAH AND RABBIT. By Herbert McKay. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. $1.

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

By C. Leslie Frazier

BRAITHWAITE EDITS NEW ANTHOLOGY

William Stanley Braithwaite, has recently edited another anthology. This work is under the title of "Our Lady's Choir" a contemporary anthology of verse by Catholic Sisters.

Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., Librarian, Boston College says of the book, "Seldom, indeed does a volume in its field appear. This anthology of contemporary poetry may justly claim such rare honor. Never before has an anthology of poems written exclusively by Catholic Sisters been presented to the public. It was proper that such a significant literary effort should have been honored by so beautiful a title—'Our Lady's Choir.'"

"Many of us have for years followed the poetry that came to us from out of the convent cells wondering at the number of these cloistered singers, amazed at the unvarying quality of their authentic song, but to Mr. Braithwaite be the credit of being so thrilled with this unique poetry that he would not rest until he gained a world-wide audience for the virgin choir. He has given us a book that is a tribute to the high culture, the deep spirituality, of the various sisterhoods of the Catholic church."—Rev. Hugh F. Blunt.

The first edition, in four sections has been printed by Fred Anthoensen of The Southworth Press, Portland, Maine.

The anthology is printed in four editions ranging from $150, $35, $10, to $2.50 for the ordinary edition.

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

By C. Leslie Frazier

TRIBUNE WRITER OFFERS NEW BOOK OF POEMS

Alpheus Butler, editor of "The Literary Alcove" a feature in this paper (that appeared for nearly two years), offers "Make Way for Happiness," a book of 138 pages of poems written by the author. Many of the poems never have been published before, while some of them are reprinted from the leading magazines of poetry in America.

The book is divided into sections as Travel Sonnets, Lyrical Sonnets, Nature Sonnets, Lyrics.

The poems contain that smooth rythm that is typical of Mr. Butler's work, and his "Romany Road," Sepia Silhouette," "Moon Lane" and his modernistic "Night in Florida" are to be read at least twice—because, they impel with their beauty.

Mr. Butler is a 1929 graduate of the University of Denver where he attained the distinction of membership in Rad Rune of the American College Quill Club, contributed to "The Denver Clarion" student publication, "The Kynewisbok" 1929 Annual of the University, and "The Candle" monthly publication of Rad Rune of the American College Quill Club. Since graduation he has served as a member of the editorial staff of a Chicago weekly, taught successfully for two years, and acted as editor of "The Literary Alcove" of "The Washington Tribune." Early in 1931 more than 600 tourists from many states in the Union heard him read at Daytona Beach and enthusiastically applauded his work. "Florida Poets: An Anthology of Contemporary Verse" just issued by the firm of Henry Harrison, New York, includes his writing and his work is given the distinction of first mention among the living poets represented by Vivian Yeiser Laramore in the foreword. Mr. Butler has also compiled and written the introduction for "The Parnassian" a collection of poetry and prose by contemporary writers.

Due to the wide interest in the writings of Alpheus Butler, "Make Way For Happiness" is sure to become popular and have a long steady sale.

"Make Way For Happiness" is published by the Christopher House, 1140 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass., cloth, Price $1.50.

N. Y. EVENING POST

JUL 27 1932

Harlem Doctor Produces Dusky Sherlock Holmes

"I Was Once a White Man," Author Explains, "but My Brain Pigmentation Changed"—His Doctor Watson Is Dark and Clever

By NORMAN KLEIN

"Once," the Conjure-man's doctor remarked, "I was white. Yes, that is quite true, sir."

"Eh?"

"White," repeated the Conjure-man's doctor.

He had a bright smile. The reporter frowned, sucked the cap of a fountain pen. White was what the doctor had said—and the doctor's skin was a handsome dark brown. The doctor's vest blinked with a Phi Beta Kappa key. He was a slender Negro, with an orange summer tie and a white collar. That made his color stand out.

"Once," he said, "my pigment wasn't brown. You see, I was brought up with white children. I didn't know what prejudice was; I was not conscious of prejudice for a long time. I went to Brown University and I was the only Negro in my class. I was in a white atmosphere, I thought and acted like a white man."

The Conjure-man's doctor showed white teeth again. He smoked his cork-tip cigarette.

Pigmentation of Brain

"Later on when I became a physician and went back to practice in Harlem—my father was a clergyman in Harlem, you know—I acquired a pigmentation. I change color in Harlem. Yes, a pigmentation of the brain. I saw black. I thought black. I have been through a most thrilling experience."

The Conjure-man's doctor is Rudolph Fisher. He is thirty-four, married, and lives in Jamaica, L. I. White literary critics call him a "brilliant exponent of the satirical novel." His last novel was called "The Walls of Jericho." It was about Harlem. He writes short stories for the Atlantic Monthly and the American Mercury, and contributes medical research pieces for the Journal of Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Fisher has just written the first Negro detective mystery novel, "The Conjure-Man Dies." The murder's in Harlem and the detective, probably for the first time in thriller fiction, is a Negro—Perry Dart, a dusky police detective.

Drawn From Real Life

"Yes," Dr. Fisher said, "he's drawn from a real Negro policeman. One night two men broke into my office on Seventh Avenue at 138th Street. That is how I met Detective Boyden of the 135th Street precinct station. He is a small negro, sharp-featured, alert, educated. I liked him. When I wrote this novel I decided to use him as the detective."

But this colored Sherlock Holmes has a Dr. Watson—a Harlem medico named Dr. John Archer, who is both intuitive and brainy; thus reversing the formula of Conan Doyle, who once was a doctor himself. "The Conjure-Man Dies" is aquiver with baffling crime, shudders, a twisting plot.

"I tried to be realistic," the doctor-author said. "Negroes in fiction by Caucasian writers are either comics in a burlesque sense—what I call the canine Negro, loyal like a dog—or else they are so vicious they ought to be shot.

Criticizes Negro Writers

"And as for Negro writers, they put a weight on their heroes' shoulders. They make Negroes have a sad time of it. Now, I think that's not fair to the race either. The Negro has a normal life of his own, an independence of any conscious relationship to the dominant race. I am no more interested in the colored race as fiction material than I am in anything that applies to my happiness.

"What are Negroes anyway?" he asked. "Are they lamp-black Anglo-Saxons or are they creatures with peculiar, unique characteristics? I think they are peculiar in a physical sense. Just walk along upper Seventh Avenue, you'll see what I mean. You'll see a Negro who looks like a blue-eyed Swede walking hand-in-hand with Hottentot pigmies.

"I don't know"—smoking another cork-tip cigarette—"if it is racial experience—you know, servitude—but there's a resilience about us Negroes a spiritual refusal to acknowledge defeat. You can't lick a man who keeps grinning the harder you hit him.

A proud young Negro, this Dr. Fisher. He is proud of his boy, Hugh, six years old. He is proud of his preacher father. He is proud of his X-ray diagnostic work at the Harlem Health Center of the New York Department of Health.

"I don't know what is going to become of me. I'm fond of medical work. I still sigh for the two years I spent at Columbia on a research fellowship. But often while treating a patient I find myself more interested in studying his character and guessing at his life as material for fiction than in diagnosing his ailment. If I could live on it, I suppose I'd write short stories for the rest of my life. Novels are hard work; short stories are absorbing fun."

He said, thoughtfully, wasn't it true that many a medical man had graduated to literature? There was Chekov, and there was Oliver Wendell Holmes, Conan Doyle, A. J. Cronin of "Hatter's Castle" fame, Somerset Maugham, not to forget Zane Grey, who was a dentist.

Has No Literary Heroes

"I admire Shaw," he remarked.

"Literary heroes? Oh, I haven't any, any more. They've all toppled. I admire their works and have no interest in their personal lives. I guess I'm getting disillusioned, which means I am growing up. For instance, I used to think Negroes had a very definite sense of rhythm. I know now that plenty Negroes can't sing, can't even dance for shucks.

"Some day," said the Conjure-man's doctor, "if I keep on exploring the souls of my patients, as well as their innards, I may write a tremendously big novel. Of course, I want to make money with my books; but what's money to a man with the writing itch? Yes, I may do it, some day."

Anything, he reflected, may happen in Harlem.

Bibliography - 1932

John Brown in a First Novel of Great Power

GOD'S ANGRY MAN. By Leonard Ehrlich. 401 pp. New York: Simon & Schuster.

By FRED T. MARSH

THIS is a book about John Brown of Osawatomie and Harpers Ferry. It is not to be classed with those modern familiar hybrids that run the gamut from the biographical story to the story biography. It rather reverts to an older spirit form—that of the poetic historical drama. The medium here is impassioned prose; the form that of the novel; the treatment objective, the author reaching toward universality, not analytic. In the opinion of the reviewer it ranks with the most powerful American novels of recent years. As a first novel, certainly it is an extraordinarily fine achievement.

The keynote is struck by a quotation from Thoreau—one of those flat-sounding paragraphs of his which seem intended to hide the piercing thought:

> Action from principle, the perception and the performance of right, changes things and relations; it is essentially revolutionary, and does not consist wholly with anything that was. It not only divides States and churches, it divides families; ay, it divides the *individual*, separating the diabolical in him from the divine.

It is a long way from the hard-bitten fanatic, the Kansas assassin, to the martyr of Harpers Ferry, the leader of a forlorn hope, who, unmindful of his own life, with two sons dying at his feet, one of whom had been shot down under a flag of truce, yet treated his thirty-odd hostages with such gallant consideration. John Brown traveled that way and now Leonard Ehrlich has celebrated with power and vision the spiritual stages of his strange passage.

John Brown grows in stature through action founded on a burning faith. Through action he finds release from torment, from hatred and bitterness. Through violence and bloodshed he emerges into an exalted state, the bitterness burned out in the flame of his faith. He would fight to the last ounce of his strength. But in his now mystic exaltation he could look down and pity even his enemies, as many of them, in their worldly fashion, pitied him.

Words, too, may become a form of action. But John Brown in Kansas lived in an environment where words did not count; where deeds were the sole outlet of expression and where, indeed, without the shedding of blood there could be no remission. But while others acted out of mood, nursing personal hatred, claiming vengeance, confused in motivation and shrinking from ultimate conclusions, Brown, literal-minded, single-tracked, emerged from the welter of Kansan chaos a leader with a holy faith, one which transcended church and State, family and code, the uncompromising revolutionary. Then in the end, when all was over except the hanging, words came, words like sparks struck from his flinty spirit. A hard old man who only a few years before had murdered in cold blood five young men against whom he had nothing except that they were slavers; a religious, Bible-quoting old man who became the most feared of all the guerrilla bandits and desperadoes of a bleeding Kansas; a celebrated old man, the hero of the New England abolitionists; a consecrated old man, who, although thwarted, betrayed and almost deserted, determined to make the thrust which would be the culmination of his twenty years of planning, who made it and was hanged for it—this unconquerable old man died purged of all that was past, the symbol of that intense and passionate faith that lay within him.

Leonard Ehrlich.

To the worldly, the skeptical and the rationalistic Brown was the embodiment of all that is worst in his kind—men of unbalanced psyches and warped mentalities, confusing themselves with God, completely at the mercy of their emotional delusions. And Brown failed. But had he achieved a measure of success he would have been ready to meet it. He is not the first to have grown with incredible rapidity under the benign dispensation of power and fame. John Brown is far from the least of the long roll of God's angry men. His soul went marching on.

It is difficult to do justice to Mr. Ehrlich's fine novel without resorting to clichés. It is a work of art, powerful and exciting. It is essentially dramatic and consistently so, achieving a high level of power near the beginning and sustaining it with remarkable vigor to the end. It sweeps along at the top all the way with only a rare falsetto or an occasional temporary down-curve. The language is passionate but so adapted to the dramatic force that one forgets it. The writing does not call attention to itself after one has once submerged himself into the spirit of the matter. The many actors on the shifting stage are presented boldly and with great nicety in the compromise between realism and dramatic verity. The selection and arrangement of the scenes is beyond criticism. A few of these, especially the crucial Osawatamie affair, occasionally lag behind the high level of the others in execution. That seems to be the most one can say by way of negative criticism.

To approach this novel critically after a day spent in abject surrender to its power and beauty is a difficult and ungrateful task. It is the kind of work which one should approach again after a space of time before defining. It does not yield itself to ready discussion. It is too disturbing. But that it is an outstanding novel by a new writer who has now achieved significance is certainly no more than a cold statement of fact

BISHOP C. H. PHILLIPS' BOOK

From the Farm to the Bishopric Reaches Here

"FROM THE FARM TO THE BISHOPRIC" written by the Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Phillips, A. M., M. D., D. D., of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, has just come from press and is now being largely distributed throughout the United States. This fact became known in this city last week when it was said that the publication is now at the C. M. E. Publishing House at Jackson, Tenn., from which place it is being mailed out.

Bishop Phillips has been a writer of note for a number of years. Before he was elevated to the bench of Bishop he was the editor of The Christian Index, and for twelve years he wielded his trenchant pen for his church, creating such favorable comment throughout the country as a result of his writing that he was elevated to the highest position in his church. He is also the author of "History of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church," which appeared in volume form some years ago.

The book contains an abundant lot of matter of interest to Methodists of all branches, and to the race in general. The Bishop at one time resided in this city. He made his home in Nashville for more than thirty years. In looking over the book it is discovered that chapter 21 gives a recitation of the incidents leading up to and culminating in his election as a Prelate in his church when the General Conference convened in this city in 1902. Only a few days ago Bishop Phillips was in this city renovating and improving the Phillips old homestead located on 12th avenue North.

New Books On Hausa and Fulani.

Two further volumes have been added to the extremely useful Fulani-Hausa Series by Capt. F. W. Taylor, issued through the Oxford University Press (Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4).

The first, a Fulani-English dictionary containing words in common use in Adamawa, is intended for the student already familiar with Fulani constructions, for in most cases derived words are listed under the verb from which they come.

The alphabet used is not the new script recommended by the International Institute of African Languages, but that familiar to most students of Hausa and Fulani, the ordinary symbols for *b* and *d* being distinguished by a dot for the second form of these consonantal sounds, while one sign only is used to mark vowel length, tones being distinguished, where necessary, by numerals. In regard to the last, by the way, the dictionary contains no indication of what tones these numbers represent other than a reference to Volume II of the series, which is a Hausa grammar. The point is of importance since few students, after paying 30s. for the dictionary, will feel able to purchase a Hausa book that they will not otherwise need.

In an appendix, Capt. Taylor has given a list of names of cattle, which, in its words describing colour-distinctions, directly contradicts those who would have it that African eyes are physically incapable of noting fine differences in this respect.

In Al'adun Hausawa (cloth, 4s. 6d.; limp cloth for West African schools, etc., 2s. 9d.) Capt. Taylor collaborates with Lieut.-Comdr. A. G. G. Webb in the reproduction of conversations and descriptions dealing with Hausa customs and trades. The dialect used is the standard speech of Kano, with its more careful distinction of gender and of grammar generally, and the inclusion of English and Hausa versions on opposite pages makes the book invaluable to the student.

Since the subjects handled are those of everyday life, the reader absorbs a living vocabulary, living because it is not derived from dictionaries. For instance, whereas several words are used for "mother" in an account of birth and childhood, the student will find that *uwa*, the only word he has probably learned in that connection, does not appear at all.

The translations follow the Hausa text closely, but the happy choice of English equivalents makes them models of such work, effectually showing how the oft-claimed difference between African mental processes and our own is merely one of difference of idiom. A simple example of what is meant is the use of "Splendid!" for *madalla*, for it is by the carrying over of such words into the translation that a "typically African" atmosphere often depends. This may be seen by the use of the one expression which the authors have left in its literal form. "May God forgive you, mallam," is constantly repeated in court scenes, and it only needs to be replaced by its real equivalent: "Please, your worship," for the reminder that one was in Africa to depend entirely upon the actual circumstances of the case.

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It was a time of change—of triumph and defeat. The Store shows further wreckage of the South and of its individuals in the reconstruction era. Colonel Mitiades Vaiden, hero of the war and the Klan, is the hero of The Store. His emotional life has become complicated. There is Druscilla Lacefield who abandoned him to elope with another on the eve of their wedding and who was in turn possessed and left by the Colonel. There is Gracie, the light Negress to whom he turned when overthrown by Druscilla and who bore him an almost-white son, Touissant. And there is Ponny—stupid, obese daughter of the cross-roads storekeeper DeShears—his wife who lowered him socially. Later, there is Synda, Druscilla's daughter, with an adoration of the Colonel which led them into an unfortunate marriage.

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From Mountain to Mill and Back Again

CALL HOME THE HEART. By Fielding Burke. New York. (Longmans, Green & Company).

Here is a novel of real quality but uncertain texture. The first part, depicting the girlhood of Ishma Waycaster in the cabin on Cloudy Knob, is steeped in the rugged beauty of its North Carolina mountain setting. Ishma's deep need of the mountains wherein she finds strength for her days of backbreaking toil, a passion deeper even than her love for Britt, the man she marries, forms the ground theme of her story. Her love for Britt she can betray when, overwhelmed by their fruitless struggles with poverty and the death of their twins, she escapes with Rad Bailey to the mill town. She had yearned for knowledge, for a wider experience of living. She finds them, at the price of leadership in the still more overwhelming struggle of the mill strike. But at the last it is the mountains, even more than Britt, that call her home.

The second part is marked by a descent from imaginative recreation to purposeful presentation, as abrupt as the descent from the clear mountain air to the reeking mill atmosphere. The strikers and their outland leaders, the mill owners and their womenfolk who patronize Ishma, are presented with journalistic realism rather than with inner reality. There is too much preachment, fervent as it is, and there are too few such poignant scenes as that of the dying worker yearning for the cold water of her native mountain spring. Derry Unthank, the admiring young doctor who trains Ishma in the theory of communism, is a wearily incompetent Bainie slopping dishwater. Even the dramatic scene of Ishma's rescue of the negro strike leader and her revulsion from his wife's black embrace pales beside the rich folk life of the scene of Britt's fight with the preacher who had just read Ishma out of church, and the "ballet-making" that celebrated his triumph.

Now that her first novel is making its way by its own merit, it may be told that Fielding Burke is really Miss Dargan of Ishma Waycaster, the well-known lyric poet, Olive Tilford Dargan. Her sure instinct for beauty, her sympathy with men and women who struggle and suffer, are inherent in the author of proved anew. "Call Home the Heart" depicting the industrial struggle of our day in its human implications, but in the imaginative, distanced perspective of art.

Maristan Chapman's "Happy Mountain," whom one does not still to master is the quickly rendered. It don't belong to time." has shown that the color lives again freshly seen, imagered. What she has the harder task of human implications, native, distanced per-

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Readers of Mr. Stribling's other books, such as Teeftallow, should know that he has put aside his indignation and that he has become a first-rate social historian and story teller.

From Mountain to Mill and Back Again

CALL HOME THE HEART. By Fielding Burke. New York. (Longmans, Green & Company).

Here is a novel of real quality but uncertain texture. The first part, depicting the girlhood of Ishma Waycaster in the cabin on Cloudy Knob, is steeped in the rugged beauty of its North Carolina mountain setting. Ishma's deep need of the mountains wherein she finds strength for her days of backbreaking toil; a passion deeper even than her love for Britt, the man she marries, forms the ground theme of her story. Her love for Britt she can betray when, overwhelmed by their fruitless struggles with poverty and the death of their twins, she escapes with Rad Bailey to the mill town. She had yearned for knowledge, for a wider experience of living. She finds them, at the price of leadership in the still more overwhelming struggle of the mill strike. But at the last it is the mountains, even more than Britt, that call her home.

The second part is marked by a descent from imaginative recreation to purposeful presentation, as abrupt as the descent from the clear mountain air to the reeking mill atmosphere. The strikers and their outland leaders, the mill owners and their womenfolk who patronize Ishma, are presented with journalistic realism rather than with inner reality. There is too much preachment, fervent as it is, and there are too few such poignant scenes as that of the dying worker yearning for the cold water of her native mountain spring. Derry Unthank, the admiring young doctor who trains Ishma in the theory of communism, is a character conceived rather than created, a lay figure beside the vivid humanity of the mountain folk, wise old Granny Starkweather, or the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Book Review

THE SELECTED SPEECHES OF BOOKER WASHINGTON

Davidson Washington has done well to collect the more important speeches of his father, the late Booker T. Washington, and put them in permanent form.

No study of the history of the American Negro is complete if it does not include a study of the life and work of the most famous of all American Negroes.

A vitally important part of Booker Washington's work was done on the platform. He could talk to audiences composed of whites and blacks, hold them spellbound with his simple oratory, excite no anger in any person before him, and yet not compromise his essential intellectual integrity.

He antagonized none but the extremists of both races, and he had no words of opprobrium for them. There was no bitterness in this man, no passion but to do good.

He was not a class agitator. Booker Washington was necessarily first a leader of his race, but he was also a leader of the white race. He understood both, appreciated both, and realized as few others did the necessities and yearnings of both.

Washington was too much of a philosopher to be a mere class agitator. He could see too far to find intellectual satisfaction or profit in demanding short cuts.

Washington's theory was that the solution of his race's problems in America lay in fundamental preparation for living, and living, not in Africa, but here in the South. He wanted the Negro to become increasingly competent and self-respecting.

He knew of no formula for attaining these ends but slow self-development. He knew no nostrums. The Negro had to grow in grace. Head and hand had to be educated. These things done the white race would yield in peace, and all would be happy.

Dr. Washington was a powerful orator, powerful, not because of studied eloquence, but because he had thought deeply and soundly, because his heart was full of compassion, because his phrases were simple and clear. Speeches made by him 40 years ago are still highly readable. They must be read by anyone who is a serious student of the American Negro.

The educator's son has edited this collection with good taste and judgment. The book is issued by Doubleday-Doran.

SCOTTSBORO LIMITED. Four poems and a Play in Verse. By Langston Hughes. With illustrations by Prentiss Taylor. New York (Golden Stair Press).

"THE INTERNE"

By Wallace Thurman and A. L. Furman (The Macaulay Company - New York City)

* * *

Having but recently read Edward G. Perry's press release on the new literary policies of Wallace Thurman, even without knowing anything of the literary work of Abraham L. Furman, I can understand the great difference in text and theme, between this latest Thurman book and anything previous that he has written, or at least published.

* * *

Contrary to all the previous works of Thurman, that I have read, there is nothing racial about "The Interne" and we grasp the fact that all the characters in the book must be white, but Thurman seems quite as familiar with the motives and characteristics of the whites as his previous works indicate his familiarity with racial characters.

* * *

As the name implies the book concerns the modern and peculiar problems of Internes, Nurses and Hospitals. And in the types portrayed, as in all other types, we learn of the weaknesses and strength of various individuals which, we learn are fairly representaive of the group as a whole.

FINE NEGRO MYSTERY NOVEL IS PUBLISHED

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 25. — (CNS)—"The Conjure-Man Dies," a Negro mystery novel by Dr. Rudolph Fisher, a young novelist-physician, of Harlem, is one of the most fascinating and gruesome mystery stories ever published, and the first to have a complete cast of Negro characters.

Dr. Fisher has been a contributor to literary magazines for several years. His first book, "The Walls of Jericho," a satirical novel of Harlem, was published in 1927.

PLAN NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA.

French Premier and Others to Start Monumental Task.

Edouard Herriot, the French Premier, together with certain members of his Cabinet, notably Anatole de Monzie, Minister of National Education, and members of the Institut de France, are preparing to do what Denis Diderot and his friends did in 1751—write, edit and publish a French encyclopedia.

This information, realized to be important from several points of view, is revealed in the Paris Temps by M. de Monzie in an interview expounding the subject for the first time.

The monumental work identified with Diderot's name was based on that of Ephraim Chambers in England, and since it was published there has been nothing resembling it in the French language, although plenty of biographical and subject dictionaries have appeared. The new work, tentatively entitled Encyclopédie Française du Vingtième Siècle, will be based on the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica with certain typographical modifications of the present fourteenth, while allowing no feature to escape which has been availed of by Mussolini's encyclopedia now at the fourteenth volume.

In his interview in the Temps, M. de Monzie, who is a distinguished scholar, adds to the foregoing:

"There are also Spanish, Scandinavian and Jewish encyclopedias, and it has made me very unhappy that France has not taken her part in this great movement. Every nation which respects herself and is worthy of the respect of others should have a national encyclopedia, the product of its master minds, the repository of its greatest achievements in science, art, letters and life—the quintessence of national intelligence."

M. de Monzie went on to say that before the holidays were over he hoped to form a committee with M. Herriot as chairman. This body will decide who should be invited to cooperate in the task. M. de Monzie believes that the Bibliothèque Nationale should be the headquarters of the French twentieth-century encyclopedists, but that the greatest catholicity should be displayed in their selection. The expenses of the work are to be defrayed by public subscriptions.

African Nightmare

THE JOURNEY INWARD. By Kurt Heuser. Translated from the German by Willa and Edwin Muir. 307 pp. New York: Viking Press. $2.50.

"THE JOURNEY INWARD" is something between a novel, a prose poem and a travel book. The author, Kurt Heuser, after the war and under difficult circumstances, began a cotton plantation in a remote corner of Africa. He wrote in odd moments. From the evidence of this book one may conclude that he is an exceptional short-story writer who is totally unskilled at sustained narration. "The Journey Inward" seems to have been a gradual accretion of African moods, thoughts and tales. There is a major fictional figure in it which lends it something of the guise of a novel. Jeronimo, a surveyor, has plunged deep into the jungle in an attempt to forget his past. In a wild and lonely place he comes across a sodden white planter and his beautiful, supernaturally wise daughter. After a stop with them he writes, idealist that he is, a letter to the Governor reviling conditions which the powers are afraid or ashamed to have known. With bitter enemies working against him, Jeronimo, in his simple faith, sets out for a remote trading station from which he never returns. From his heroic journey inland, which is also a meditative voyage into his own soul, a reshaping and recontemplation of his own existence, the book derives its title. As much of the story as possible is told through the fevered and sometimes unbalanced mind of Jeronimo. And the author takes full opportunity to indulge his sententious philosophizing.

There is another narrative element, an element which seems to exist in spite of the author, which is disdained and hurried over. It is a primitive epic of simplicity and power, the story of a Bantu Negro—of Kaniburu who bought a red scarf for his lovely wife, Yategia, with the money which was for taxes; who was caught by the soldiers and sent to the labor gangs because a man who envied him his wife betrayed him; who escaped into the jungle, where he came upon a strange blond goddess living among the natives and seeking to solve the mystery of her parentage. To her the simple Negro was able to bring an answer. Only in the end do the two stories come together. The man who was hunting down poor philosophical Jeronimo, the man whom the blond huntress was seeking, and the man whom Kaniburu had sworn to kill were one and the same inhuman being. For the Bantu's story, the book is worth reading.

Whether Kurt Heuser is the naïve genius that his publishers make him out to be, or whether he is a sly literary craftsman who refuses to vaunt an outmoded pose of originality and experimentation, the net result is that his sustained narration is inarticulate. Eloquent as he may be in individual passages, the book as a whole is chaotic, uneven: disturbing, but not satisfying. At times he tells too much of his story, at times too little. So much is he afraid of triteness that he evades the full impact of his drama; so much is he afraid of sentimentality that he neglects the chronicling of the homely, simple emotions by which the life of one human being is made intelligible to another—neglects it for the sake of a fantastic display of the symbols of an African nightmare.

POETRY

SCOTTSBORO, LIMITED: Four Poems and a Play in Verse, by Langston Hughes. *Illustrated with lithographs by Prentiss Taylor. New York: The Golden Stair Press. 29 pages. $.50.*

The verse play in this book grows naturally out of the short chanting poems which precede it. The martyrdom of the Negro boys is here related to the oppression of the Negro masses and to the prophecy of its end in the red brotherhood of Communism. The rapid, short lines give the poem a fine, nervous power; and the fantasy of the conception is kept valid and alive by the vigor and relevancy of the emotion.

Bibliography - 1932

WRITES NOVEL OF NEGRO PREACHER IN THE SOUTH

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—(CNS)—Nan Bagby Stephens is the author of "Glory," a novel concerning the life of a Negro preacher, recently published here by the John Day Company. The scene is laid in rural Georgia, where Cicero Brown, the preacher, comes to fill a new charge. The author burlesques the Negro church and the preacher, who in her story leads the lady members of his congregation from the "paths of righteousness." An entire cross-section of life in a small Negro rural community furnishes the background for the story.

Mississippi Historian Denounces Confederate President's Biography

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 10.—(AP)—Dr. Dunbar Rowland, director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, who has spent 15 years in writing of the life and letters of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy and "greatest of Mississippi's sons," today made public a protest against the biography of Davis as it appears in the dictionary of American Biography.

The mild-mannered, scholarly Mississippi historian, who is also historian general of the United Confederate Veterans, denounced the biographical series compiled by the late Dr. Allen Johnson of Washington, under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies, as having been in charge of a "school of sectional and prejudiced historians." The treatment of Davis in particular, written by Prof. Nathaniel W. Stephenson of Yale, is specifically denounced as "written with the spleen of a radical."

In a brief, eight-page pamphlet, entitled "the Dictionary of American Biography, a partisan, sectional, political publication—a protest," Dr. Rowland makes public correspondence on the Davis biography exchanged between himself and Dr. Johnson from July 27, 1927 and Sept. 19, 1929, and further correspondence after Dr. Johnson's death, with Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of The New York Times and backer of the "Dictionary of American Biography."

The historic Adams family of Massachusetts is commented upon in the body of the protest.

"As an instance of the prejudice and particularly that crowd pages, all the Adams family appear in it as bright and shining plumage except John Quincy Adams II, a Democrat, who fought the reconstruction policies in New York, was thrice a nominee for governor and once for vice-president, who is ignored. His brother, Brooks, who wrote some essays, and Henry, of course, are included."

The "prejudicial estimates amounting to condemnation of Jefferson Davis by political propagandists of the North posing as searchers for the truth," and "by a few writers of the South who are willing to kick their own people to curry favor," should be "exposed and condemned," Dr. Rowland said.

Dr. Rowland also questioned the judgment in giving such American characters as the gunman "Billy The Kid" and Pop Anson more space than was accorded a large group of [illegible] men.

The correspondence with Dr. Johnson begins with a request by Dr. Johnson for the biographies of 12 Mississippians. In forwarding the requested biographies, Dr. Rowland asked that he be sent a printer's proof of the Davis biography, which at the time he believed was being written by Dr. Douglas Freeman, of Richmond, Va., a close friend.

The subsequent correspondence brought an open break, in which Dr. Rowland condemned the selection of Dr. Stephenson as Davis's biographer, and criticized the "style" of Dr. Johnson's answer as "pontifical' and lacking in "courtesy."

The correspondence with Mr. Ochs is limited to one exchange of letters, in which Dr. Rowland asked Ochs for "justice" in the treatment of Davis, and in which Ochs in answer regretted that Dr. Rowland thought any part of the work untruthful or biased, and said "the entire responsibility of the contents of the volumes rests with the American Council of Learned Societies."

Dr. Rowland said today that his protest is but a part of the growing resentment in the South of assertedly unfair treatment of Southern historical figures by historians and teachers in the East and elsewhere.

Darrow Feels He Is Indebted To Negro Race

NEW YORK—Clarence Darrow, in his new "The Story of My Life" just published by Scribners, tells of the debt he feels to American Negroes, which led to his entrance into the Sweet case in Detroit(which he sucecssfully defended for the N. A. A. C. P.

This debt Mr. Darrow, who is a member of the N. A. A. C. P. board of directors, expresses as follows: "I may not be true to my ideals always, but I never see a Negro without feeling that I ought to pay part of a debt to a race captured and brought here in chains."

This sentence serves as chapter heading for "The Negro in the North," in which Mr. Darrow tells his story of the Sweet defense. He describes the northward migration which raised Detroit's colored population from 12 to 64 thousand, Dr. Sweet's purchase of a home, the mob threats against him and the defense of his home made himself and his friends.

"The defense of this case," writes Mr. Darrow, "gave me about as much gratification as any that I have undertaken."

The community feeling against the colored defendants was such, he writes, that 50 or 75 white people came into court and "deliberately testified that there was practically no one" on the street the night of the attack on the Sweet home, although the streets had to be roped off for two blocks and ten or twelve policemen were posted near the house.

"It was easy to show by cross-examination that the witnesses for the state were not telling the truth; as fast as they came on the stand they began contradicting each other, and even themselves, demonstrating that they were lying about the whole affair. . . ."

The book gives a picture of Mr. Darrow's entire career, from his early struggles to his attainment of fame as an internationally known criminal lawyer.

Publishes Book On Washington And The Negro

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—"George Washington and the Negro," is the title of a book just off the press by Attorney Walter H. Mazyck, graduate of Howard university in the college class of 1919, 1922, law.

According to reviews, the book is of special interest in consideration of the bicentennial celebration, and is in the nature of a trbute to the first president in the evolution of his regard for human rights as unfolded by their changing attitudes toward the Negro.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of research of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History states that this book will be a valuable contribution to the literature used in the observance of Negro History Week. This observation is sponsored by the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, of which Attorney Hazyck is national secretary.

Countee Cullen's First Novel Ready For Sale

Countee Cullen has written a novel, "One Way to Heaven," a story of Harlem, which was published by Harper and Brothers, February 17.

Mr. Cullen for some years has been in the forefront of young Negro literary men in this country and has achieved a reputation which is international.

Among the volumes of poems he has already had published are: "Color"; Carrolling Dusk", an anthology; and "Copper Sun."

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
Wednesday, March [illegible], 1932

The Southern Negro as Consumer

"The Southern Urban Negro As a Consumer," is the title of a book written by Professor Paul K. Edwards, of Fiske University, for advertisers and merchants in the South. The author is well versed in the theory of his subject and has had a good deal of practical experience in advertising and marketing.

The study was undertaken at Fiske because the negro as a consumer has been quite generally ignored, the assumption being, apparently, that he buys but the barest necessities of life and consequently makes up too negligible a part of the national domestic market to warrant any special advertising and sales effort.

The findings of Professor Edwards and the social science staff in 17 of the largest Southern cities have demonstrated how far from true such an attitude is. They show that the 42,000 negroes of Nashville alone have a total annual income of $14,585,000. The 890,000 negroes in these 17 cities had in 1929 a purchasing power of $308,000,000, larger than the American export trade to Mexico, to the West Indies and Bermuda, almost as large as to South America, all foreign markets that are carefully studied by business and government experts.

The book has valuable information for the national advertiser, for the negro or white merchant who wants negro trade. The portion of the study devoted to bank, instalment house and credit bureau ratings shows that equitable comparisons in business risks can be made only between occupational classes, not between whites and negroes. Negroes are as good risks and, at certain times and in certain classes, as bad risks as whites. The study is an important contribution to Southern merchandising and business in general.

African Girl's Search for God Depicted

Bernard Shaw's New Book Deals with Mystic Subject

CAPE TOWN, West Africa—George Bernard Shaw, distinguished British author, revealed that during his recent visit to South Africa he had written another book, a native girl's search for God being the subject of the novel.

The scene is laid in Knysna Forest and pictures the girl's wanderings through it and her meetings with Christian and pagan personalities. Among those with whom she converses are: Christ, Mahomet and several notable scientists, including the Russian Professor Pavloff.

Mr. Shaw flew from Knysna to Cape Town in time to catch a liner for England.

MISS BURROUGH'S COMEDY REACHES EIGHTH EDITION

Thee ighth edition of "The Slabtown District Convention," a comedy in one act written by Nannie H. Burroughs, has just been revised and republished by the Murray Brothers' Press. Miss Burroughs' wit and humor in this little play has caused it to become one of the most popular amateur stage presentations in the country.

Lodges, dramatic clubs, churches and school fraternities demand dozens of copies of it each year, orders coming from as many white people as colored.

Wednesday night, "Irma and Izary," a new feature on the program of Station WJSV, used the sermon of "Rev. Bigjohn," changing the dialect from Negro to mountain jargon

Even in the comedy of the general make-up of the play, Miss Burroughs has put a lot of real honest-to-goodness common sense. For instance we get from Miss Diggs, one fo the characters:

"Teach your children to be industrious by not letting them sit around while you do the work. As soon as they are able to walk and drag things all over the house for themselves, they can be taught to drag things to you, thus savin' you many a step. They can begin by doing the little things, and fas' as they grow in strength their labors should increase. Don't have no lazy children settin' around you while you are washing and ironing, and scrubbing and cleaning. Unless they is sick with the measles or smallpox or something, make them work. It is good for them.

"The highest duty of the mother is to train the chile spiritually. I ain't got no patience with mothers who think they can have religion for the whole family, for half of you ain't got religion enough for yourselves, and if you take upon your shoulders the spiritual obligations of all those children of yours, you will all pull up at the Bad Man's house, to stay forever. If religion is good for you, it is good for your children, and the sooner you get them in the church and teach them to be faithful to every obligation, the sooner you will be partially relieved of a God-given duty.

"I forgot to tell you about these children who run all over this community and don't have a bath nor a change of garments from one end of the week to another. I forgot to tell you about these little misses who are so offensive to my olfactory organs that I can scarcely set by them without using my smellin' salts. Now, if you mothers had been bathing these children and teaching them how to bathe, when they were little, we would not have to be offended in this way. It is your duty to teach your chile the value of soul and body, and how to properly care for each. There are lots of women who are members of this convention, and great missionary sisters who ain't half doing their duty at home. My advice to you is to go home an dwork on your own children, and then you you is to go home and work on somebody else's children."

Copies of this play can be secured by addressing Nannie H. Burroughs, Lincoln Heights, Washington, D.C.

BOOK REVIEWS

"THE BOOK OF FRANCOIS VILLON"

(International Pocket Library—Boston, Massachusetts)

This volume is provided with an introductory essay by H. DeVere Stacpoole, in which we learn that one Francois des Loges was adopted by Guillamme Villon, a chaplain of St. Benoist. Francois Villon, the adopted son, grew up to become a gay young blade around Paris and in the year 1456 he struck and killed a priest and was exiled for life.

Spending his life in prison Villon found it necessary to express himself and this he did in verse. On nearly every conceivable subject he wrote a ballad and through the centuries these ballads have come down to us and today Villon is recognized as one of the great poets of France.

As a realist undoubtedly Villon was one of the earliest. For expressing unvarnished truths he was exceptionally clear. In the dungeon of the prison, where he was confined, he thinks of his past and for each conquest, each love affair, each acquaintance, in fact for each happening of his life he writes a striking ballad.

At one time in his prison career he thought he was to be hung along with some other culprits and this thought provided an occasion to write an appealing ballad for mercy, on their souls, and was written as an epitaph, although Villon escaped the hangman's noose.

In all there are twenty-two ballads and to me they are particularly interesting for the thoughts of Villon in prison nearly five hundred years ago were similar to a great many who find themselves in prison.

—Clifford C. Mitchell.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
SENTINEL

MAR 2 1932

The Southern Negro as Consumer

"The Southern Urban Negro As a Consumer," is the title of a book written by Professor Paul K. Edwards, of Fiske University, for advertisers and merchants in the South. The author is well versed in the theory of his subject and has had a good deal of practical experience in advertising and marketing.

The study was undertaken at Fiske because the negro as a consumer has been quite generally ignored, the assumption being, apparently, that he buys but the barest necessities of life and consequently makes up too negligible a part of the national domestic market to warrant any special advertising and sales effort.

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Victor Daly's Book Receives Widespread Literary Notice

"Not Only War," Victor Daly's first novel, is still being discussed by literary critics. Some time ago Mr. Frazier of this paper, reviewed it. Among papers carrying reviews were: Pittsburgh Courier, Tampa Bulletin, the Union (Cincinnati), the Sunday Star, Biblical Recorder (Raleigh, N.C.),

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN NATIONAL POLITICS, by William Nowlin. *Boston: The Stratford Company. 148 pages. $2.*

This is a valuable survey, at once comprehensive and condensed, of the Negro's activity in the field of national politics. It lists and considers briefly the careers of Negro congressmen; it outlines the struggle of the Negro for representation in national conventions, the part played by Negroes in national campaigns, and the recognition won by them under various Presidents. Mr. Nowlin judges the value of these presidential administrations to the Negro specifically, by the amount of federal aid given to Negro education, the political appointments given to Negroes and the presence or absence of discrimination against Negroes in the Civil Service. In almost all of these directions a new low, which remains unsurpassed, was established by the man who wanted to make the world safe for Democracy. The concluding chapters summarize the shifting political allegiances and ideals of the Negro voters, and the various programs suggested for their economic and social advancement.

Llano Colonist (Newllano, La.), Waycross (Ga.) Journal-Herald, and the Afro-American (Baltimore), the later publishing a bitter tirade against the book.

George S. Schuyler in his review said in part: "...I had expected much better from Mr. Daly. Back in 1919 he worte a most stirring series of articles for 'The Messenger,' on the treatment of the Negro soldiers in France, and I was hoping that in his book he would devote much space to that," while the reviewer in the Biblical Recorder states: "...There is profound thought in this able work of Mr. Daly's, and much that may with profit be considered in all its bearings, by everyone concerned in the welfare of mankind."

From the Llano Colonist we get: "The author is a very able writer and has made his story very interesting and of vital importance to the future peace and stability of American society. I am glad that I am free from race and national prejudice. Regardless of race, color, nationality, or religious affiliation all human beings are fundamentally constituted alike and all without exception should enjoy an equal favorable opportunity to live an unhampered wholesome life with everyone else. The world is large enough to harbor us all in comfort and safety, and no one is compelled to associate with people who are not congenial to him. But there should be no denial of equal rights and opportunities, because of differences in color, race, nationality, or creed."

Other papers carrying notices of "Not Only War" are the Christian Advocate, the Living Church, Portland Oregonian, Library Journal (New York City), The New York Times, Nan Jose News, The Boston Evening Transcript, Home Workers Magazine. Occult, and The Baptist Herald.

Georgia Scenes

RED DUSK. By Celeste Dunbar Lindsay. Lincoln MacVeagh, The Dial Press, New York City. 310 pp. $2.

By HAMILTON HALL

In Red Dusk the author has come to Georgia for her science and atmospheric background. Most of the action takes place in Mimosa, a small tokn somewhere in a valley, somewhere not far from Atlanta, and yet as remote in standpoint of time as the stars or the gracious days of 1850 gentility. It is not possible to locate Mimosa geographically, nor can we place it historically, but perhaps it is unfair to attempt to do either. Perhaps the author understood that we would take the whole thing lightly, as a fanciful piece of fiction.

If it were possible to blow the obscuring haze of sentimental traditions from its pages, the book would be free from many strange paradoxes which make it incompatible with any era of our history. Speaking as a native son, I trust that I may be permitted to say that many years have been laid to rest and much water has rushed beneath the bridge since the gentry of small southern towns maintained a surrey for farming and voting purposes. Just as the Model-T replaced this estimated method of transportation, so have the customs, habits, and outlook of a later day replaced those of the traditional old South. Because the characteristics of this past age have been confused and commingled with those of the present the picture presented in this book is essentially false.

In her zeal to create atmosphere the author has fallen back on standard cliches. There is blue-blooded Miss Sally, reduced by circumstances to taking paying guests; there are quaint old family Negroes; there is a traditional lynching for the traditional reason; there is a great deal of local gossip and scandal, and there is a feud which ends in murder; there is the village daughter of joy who suffers a tarring and feathering at the hands of her customers; and there is Peggy MacDonald, widowed at 27 and left with a plantation on her hands, who inspires the conventional love theme. However much one may object to the spurious and fictitious nature of the atmosphere, no one can rise to deny its overwhelming existence. It drifts across the pages like musty aroma of out-moded legends long packed away in the attic trunk with the dreams of another day.

Bibliography - 1932

Proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro

DuBOIS WILL EDIT NEGRO ENCYCLOPEDIA

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
5-21-32

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.—(ANP)—At a meeting Saturday presided over by Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of Washington cathedral, Dr. William E. Burghardt Dubois was elected to edit a proposed encyclopedia which will contain all the available history and other information about the Negro.

Present at the meeting, in addition to Dr. Stokes,, were Dr. Robert R. Moton, Dr. John Hope, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, James Weldon Johnson, Dr. Monroe Work, and Dr. George Lamar, of Yale University.

Plans are reported to have already been put into operation to provide for a large fund to finance the publication of the work.

To Show DuBois Bust

NEW YORK—A bust of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, by Alexander Portnoff, is to be shown in a exhibition of that sculptor's work at Columbia University from March 30 to June 1...

the serious unemployment condition facing Negro workers. It was also pointed out that wheat for the relief of starving cattle would be available to Negro farmers within the 1931 crop failure area, who applied for it through the Red Cross.

DUBOIS TO EDIT ENCYCLOPEDIA ON THE NEGRO

Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.
Pittsburgh Courier
4-2-32

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — At a meeting presided over by Anson Phelps Stokes, white, canon of Washington cathedral, Dr. William E. Burghardt DuBois was elected to edit a proposed encyclopedia which will contain all the available history and other information about the Negro.

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NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 29 1932

PLAN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NEGRO HISTORY

Board Is Chosen to Edit Work With the Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes as Chairman.

RACE LEADERS INCLUDED

Publication Is Designed on as High a Plane of Scholarship as Similar Books In Other Fields.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.
5-31-32

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The staff of editors and contributors will be chosen from both races on the basis of knowledge and competence.

Board Elected for Negro Encyclopedia

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.
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Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes Chosen as Chairman of Proposed Comprehensive Work—

New York, N. Y.

Dr. Moton First Vice-Chairman

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Courier
6-4-32
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DuBOIS WILL EDIT NEGRO ENCYCLOPEDIA

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WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.—(ANP)—At a meeting Saturday presided over by Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of Washington cathedral, Dr. William E. Burghardt Dubois was elected to edit a proposed encyclopedia which will contain all the available history and other information about the Negro.

Present at the meeting, in addition to Dr. Stokes, were Dr. Robert R. Moton, Dr. John Hope, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, James Weldon Johnson, Dr. Monroe Work, and Dr. George Lamar, of Yale University.

Plans are reported to have already been put into operation to provide for a large fund to finance the publication of the work.

To Show DuBois Bust

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the serious unemployment condition facing Negro workers. It was also pointed out that wheat for the relief of starving cattle would be available to Negro farmers within the 1931 crop failure area, who applied for it through the Red Cross.

DUBOIS TO EDIT ENCYCLOPEDIA ON THE NEGRO

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
4-2-32

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NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 29 1932

PLAN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NEGRO HISTORY

Board Is Chosen to Edit Work With the Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes as Chairman.

RACE LEADERS INCLUDED

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DIVISION OF RELATIONS WITH COOPERATING AGENCIES

WOODSON CALLS ENCYCLOPEDIA HEADS HUNGRY

Afro-American
6-4-32

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Courier 6-4-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

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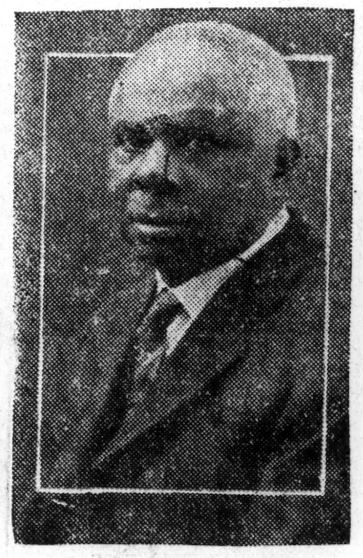

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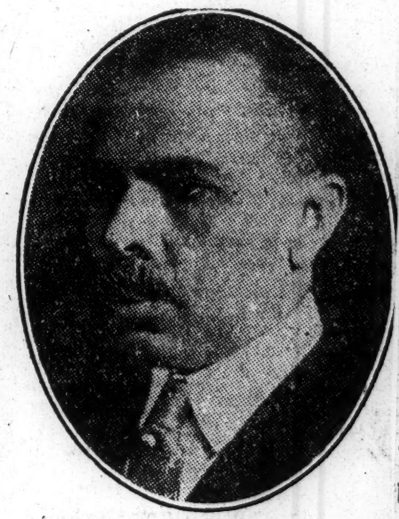

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Professor JAMES WELDON JOHNSON professor of creative literature, Fisk University.

President MORDECAI JOHNSON, Howard University, Washington.

Dr. WALDO G. LELAND (white), permanent secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington.

Professor C. T. LORAM (white), Sterling professor of education, Yale University.

President FLORENCE READ, Spelman College, Atlanta University.

Dr. J. E. SPINGARD (white), former professor of comparative literature at Columbia University, now president of the National Association for hte Advancement of Colored People.

MONROE N. WORK, director of research and records Tuskegee Institute.

A board of directors will have charge of the work and has selected the following officers:

Dr. Stokes, chairman; Major Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, first vice-chiarman; Dr. James H. Dillard, ex-president of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, Charlottesville, Va., second vice-chairman, and Professor Benjamin Brawley of the Department of English, Howard University, secretary.

The full board is composed almost equally of whites and Negroes and it is planned to have two editors, one from each race, with the understanding that the Negro will serve as chairman of the editorial staff.